

Smith Act Victims Hail Gerson, Begun Acquittal

Congratulations from Smith Act victims and hundreds of other Americans have been pouring into the office of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun since their directed acquittal in the present Foley Square frameup trial.

The congratulations came from every corner of the country—from the valiant Steve Nelson in a Pittsburgh jail to William Pennock, Washington State pension leader and John Daschbach Washington State Civil Rights Congress leader who were just bailed out of a dragnet.

Gerson and Begun will receive the congratulatory telegrams and letters at the Victory Salute to be accorded them by thousands of New Yorkers from every borough at the St. Nicholas Arena, Oct. 6 at 7:30 p.m.

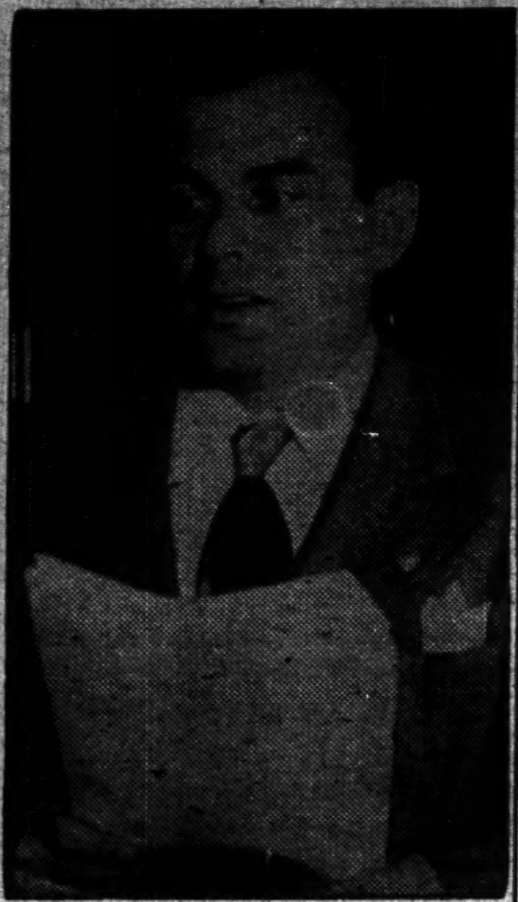
The salute will hail their freedom, and organize action to widen the first crack through the Smith Act persecutions and win freedom for all its victims.

Gerson and Begun will be the principal speakers at the event, and will leave the next day for a nation-wide tour. Gerson will speak in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle which have all left the impact of the Smith Act.

From California, William Schneiderman, and Oleta O'Connor Yates, two of the 14 convicted Smith Act defendants, there, wired Gerson and Begun that their acquittal is an "outstanding victory for the Bill of Rights that marks the turning point in the battle to defeat the Smith and McCarran Acts and smash the fascist attempt to outlaw the Communist Party."

From Washington, Pennock and Daschbach wired that they were "inspired" by the acquittal, and pledged "as the first two Smith Act victims to be bailed out here, to work in the spirit of the Gerson-Begun victory to win freedom for all local victims, win amnesty for all prisoners, speed the repeal fight against the vicious Smith Act and halt the war drive."

From the Allegany County jail in Pittsburgh, Nelson wired that the "Gerson-Begun victory is a blow against the war makers and thought control." Nelson is fighting a Smith Act charge from jail



SIMON W. GERSON

where he is serving a 20-year sentence under a trumped up "sedition" conviction handed down by the steel owners court.

Andy Onda, who with Nelson is another of the six Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants, and his wife, Theresa, wired their congratulations.

Two committees active in the battle to win freedom for the Smith Act defendants added their applause. Alex Kolkun and Sam Haber of the Garment Workers Committee to Repeal the Smith Act wired "this victory will stimulate the struggle for full restoration of constitutional rights to all American people."

Samuel Nesin and Bella Altkhuler of the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference wired "Freedom for Begun and Gerson shows us that freedom for all can be won. We pledge increased activity to win freedom for all Smith Act victims."

Hundreds of Brooklyn residents will also journey to the St. Nicholas Arena Monday evening to join in the salute to Gerson.

FUR LOCALS DENOUNCE SMITH ACT ARREST OF 18

A resolution denouncing the latest FBI seizures of 18 progressives under the Smith Act was adopted unanimously by the executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, it was announced yesterday.

The resolution declared:

"Just as it is becoming more and more clear to working people and trade unionists that the Smith Act persecutions constitute a destruction of the Bill of Rights and particularly of the rights of the labor movement, the Department of Justice has launched a new wholesale wave of arrests of 18 Americans in the midwest and western cities under this same unconstitutional Smith Act.

"This latest series of terroristic raids and arrests emphasizes for all labor the anti-union character of these persecutions of Americans for their beliefs alone.

"For just as our own beloved union leader, Irving Potash, was thrown into jail in the midst of a great strike of the fur workers whom he leads—and just as Jack Hall, leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii, was arrested under the Smith Act while he was engaged in negotiations with the sugar trust of that island for wage increases, so now a leader

of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, William Sentner, is arrested while he is helping to conduct a bitter strike of Harvester workers, and a leader of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, Karly Larsen, is pulled out of the ranks of his union and jailed under the same Smith Act.

"These latest arrests take place at a time when new evidence is (Continued on Page 6)

'Un-Americans' Insult Jews, Call L. A. Witchhunt for Yom Kippur

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—The House Un-American Committee was blasted here for selecting tomorrow (Monday) the most venerated Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, to open its local inquisition at the Federal building.

The choice of date was "a deliberate and flagrant insult to the Jewish people, . . . so conspicuously in the majority of those subpoenaed," said an open letter to all committee members.

William B. Eleonin, international representative of the United Electrical Workers, signed the letter on

behalf of more than 100 representatives of 21 trade union and community organizations who met last week to plan a "Chicago welcome" for the Un-Americans.

The committee was charged with "smearing, witchhunting, blacklisting and union busting" in the letter. Copies were sent to all local Jewish organizations.

"Your tactics in causing loss of employment to persons who insist on their constitutional rights of free opinion," said the letter, "your flaunting of constitutional protections of the right to speak and think, are the real un-American ac-

tivities against which this nation have been served on doctors, law and its citizens need protection." yers, trade unionists, newspapermen, radio and TV writers, entertainers, musicians and composers.

KOREA KEY ELECTION ISSUE, DETROIT PAPER'S POLL FINDS

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—The Korean war is the most important campaign issue, according to a survey of 250 independent voters made last week by the Detroit Free Press.

Asked to name the three most important campaign issues, 78 percent answered: the war. This answer was emphasized most by the young voters, 21 to 25, and the women.

"Communism" in government and such twaddle was named a top issue only by five men, two women and one youth—three percent of those polled.

Daily Worker

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Pentagon Again Balks Korea Cease-Fire by POW Proposals

Pentagon negotiators again balked a cease-fire at Panmunjom, Korea, by sticking to their demand for "voluntary repatriation" for prisoners in their new plan, reports here showed. Korean negotiator Gen. Nam Il immediately branded the new plan as only a different form of the one which has thus far blocked a cease-fire after all other major issues were long ago agreed on. He said:

"I cannot find anything new. You have only used different forms and ways to decorate the unreasonable demand upon which your side has persistently insisted. No matter under which name it is discussed, the proposition of detaining war prisoners is definitely not to be covered up by any tricks or playing with forms and ways."

The Pentagon plan proposed several ways in which prisoners would get screened after an armistice had been agreed on. The Korean negotiators have insistently noted the illegality of these procedures as in direct contradiction of all previous known rules of war, including the Geneva Convention which the USA has signed. They have noted the use of force and violence against Korean and Chinese prisoners in the POW camps.

The delegates agreed to a 10-day recess until October 5. During this time, the shooting and killing will go on. U. S. casualties reached 118,000 last week.

Worldwide protest at this continuing bloodshed has been in the increase. All major questions have already been settled, observers emphasize, including the issue of the 38th parallel line, the ports of entry, the airfields question, and the makeup of the supervising truce teams. Only the POW remains, and has for more than a year prevented the signing of a cease-fire.

In this country, the universal resentment at this state of affairs (Continued on Page 6)

Where and When with Hallinan in New York

Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan opens with nine meetings and a radio address over station WNYC from a busy week of campaigning in New York City today (Monday)

TODAY

7:15 a.m.—Christopher and West Sts. at the longshore shapeup.
12 to 1 p.m.—11 Ave. and 23 St. to deck workers.
2 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Address over station WNYC.
7 p.m. to 7:20 p.m.—14 St. and Irving Pl.
7:20 p.m. to 7:50 p.m.—Waverly and Sixth Ave.
8:20 p.m. to 8:50 p.m.—Benjamin Franklin High School, E. 116 St. and East River Drive.
9 p.m. to 9:10 p.m.—115 St. and Lenox Ave.
9:15 p.m. to 9:25 p.m.—126 St. and Lenox Ave.
9:30 p.m. to 9:40 p.m.—144 St. and Eighth Ave.
9:45 p.m. to 10 p.m.—145 St. and Broadway.

TUESDAY

10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Jerome Ave. and 208 St.
11 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—170 St. and Walton Ave.
12 noon to 12:45 p.m.—138 St. and Walnut.
1 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—134 St. and Third Ave.
1:45 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Luncheon.
3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Fordham and Valentine Ave.
4:15 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Claremont Park and Bathgate Ave.
5 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.—Concourse Plaza Hotel.
6:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Longwood and Hewitt Pl.
7:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m.—Lydig and Cruger Aves.
8:15 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.—Southern Blvd. and Cramer Square.
9 p.m. to 10 p.m.—Concourse Plaza Hotel.
10 p.m.—Hunts Point Palace Rally, 953 Southern Blvd.

WEDNESDAY

Evening—Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

Ending Korea War Key Midwest Vote Issue, Peace Leader Finds

By JOHN PITTMAN

Ending the Korea war has become the main political issue in the midwest, according to Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade. Richardson has just returned from a week-long on-the-spot survey of peace activities in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Michigan.

Richardson based his conclusion on reports from peace workers in the area, as well as on expressions of sentiment in trade union and religious groups and among unorganized sections of the people, including many conservative circles. He produced, for instance, a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of September, which reported that Republican leaders in the area had urged General Eisenhower to "hammer on the issue" of getting U.S. troops out of the front lines in Korea as quickly as possible. The Republican leaders, according to the report, declared this tactic was necessitated by the anxious queries of midwestern mothers.

RECENT INSTANCES

Richardson also cited the recent action by 80 St. Louis mothers who demanded a cease-fire of Truman; the poll conducted by the Detroit Free Press which showed 90 percent of the people polled has named the Korean war as the first issue in the election campaign; and the action by William W. Cavanaugh, a noted Cleveland attorney of conservative persuasion, who filed an injunction suit in the Federal Court against President Truman, charging the chief executive with unlawfully ordering U.S. troops into Korea. Cavanaugh also asked the court to order Truman to withdraw the troops immediately and keep the President from sending U.S. armed forces to engage in similar acts of war in the future.

"All these incidents," said Richardson, "in addition to developments in the labor movement, religious circles, and among the youth show that the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea is in accord with the desires and needs of the masses of the people."

UNION ACTIONS

Richardson was especially impressed by developments in labor circles. He recalled the cease-fire poll and discussion at the 17th convention of the United Electrical Workers in Cleveland last week.

"Here were typical, average American industrial workers," said Richardson, "who were bringing to the discussion on peace the same militancy and determination they had brought to their discussion on contracts and wages."

"The delegates made it clear that a cease-fire in Korea would be in the interest of the economic and social well-being of the 300,000 members of the union. One thing that sticks in my mind is the speech of the mother of two sons, one of whom is missing in action and the other is now going blind from wounds received in Korea. When this mother, a shop worker from Chicago, told what had happened to her two boys, you could have heard a feather hit the floor of that convention hall."

"Then the union itself conducted a peace poll. The poll was initiated by District 7, whose leader is a young Negro trade unionist, Sterling Neal. The results of the poll on the question of an immediate cease-fire were 92 percent in favor. And when the delegates heard the result of the poll, they urged that every union in the international conduct similar polls."

"The union also showed the Quaker peace film, 'A Time for Greatness,' to the entire convention. And this film had a unifying effect. This proved to me that when the question of war or peace is presented in terms of the basic economic interests of the American working people, there are very few workers who will not

fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea."

UPSURGE IN CHICAGO

In Chicago, also, Richardson saw an upsurge of activity among peace crusaders. For instance, the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade reported that the first results of the poll of the 25,000 delegates to the National Baptist Convention showed 95 1/2 percent favoring an immediate cease-fire.

"Here," said Richardson, "is a movement around the cease-fire referendum which has registered overwhelming peace sentiment in the largest Negro people's organization, and the third largest religious organization in the country."

The Youth Peace Crusade of Chicago also inspired Richardson's

comment. "This group of peace crusaders opened its referendum campaign with a great sports festival. The guests of honor were Jesse Owens and the 1952 Olympic stars from Chicago. The crusaders have already established a Jewish committee which has prepared a ballot in Yiddish, and this ballot is now being distributed during the holiday period."

He said the Illinois Peace Crusade is also supporting a woman whose daughter's husband, a former star athlete, has been returned from Korea paralyzed from the waist down. Their mother is conducting a campaign in her congressional district to compel the candidates for public office to demand a cease-fire.

"Wherever I went," Richardson said, "I got the feeling that people are determined to compel candidates for political office to speak out for a cease-fire now. I think this shows that the cease-fire poll in every locality of our country is a powerful weapon in the people's struggle for a government responsive to their needs."

Richardson is certain that the people of the Midwest have created through the referendum the kind of political atmosphere in which a candidate's reaction to the question of a Korean cease-fire will determine his election or defeat. He believes increased activity by peace crusaders can create the same atmosphere elsewhere in the country.

93 Notables Ask Attorney-General To Release Martin Young on Bail

Ninety-three prominent Americans have signed a letter to the Attorney General requesting bail for Martin Young, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens Committee to Secure Bail for Martin Young.

Young is a non-citizen trade organizer who was arrested Oct. 26, 1951, deportation under the McCarran Act. Repeatedly denied bail by the Attorney General, he has been held on Ellis Island ever since.

The letter to the Attorney General was initiated by a committee of five: Elmer A. Benson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Clemens J. Francis, Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr., and Prof. Louise Peetbone Smith.

The letter to the Attorney General and the 93 who signed it follow:

"We, the undersigned, have become disturbed over the prolonged imprisonment of Martin Young and denial of bail to him.

"While we are in no way ready to pass judgment regarding deportation proceedings initiated against him, we do feel that his imprisonment without bail since Oct. 26, 1951, is in violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

"It is our understanding that your authority can release Mr. Young from Ellis Island on bail. We urge that you review your decision in Mr. Young's case and allow him to be freed on bail, to join his wife and two children until final disposition of his case has been made."

Alabama: Rev. Henry M. Edwards, Jr.; Rev. William Wells Denton.

California: Paul F. Albrecht, Victor M. Armatoff, Dr. James J. Felt, Rev. Stephen H. Friedman, Prof. Arthur W. Galster, Rev. E. J. Morris, Prof. Constantine Panamias, Rev. Edward L. Whittemore, Armand and Betty Woodbury and Rev. Cone C. Young.

Connecticut: Prof. George Dahl, Rev. Alan M. Fairbank, Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Rev. Walter E. Langbehn, Prof. Paul H. Lavietes, Rev. John Oliver Nelson and Prof. Brand Blanchard.

Georgia: Prof. G. Murray Branch; Illinois: Elida D. Arman, Prof. John J. DeBeer, Prof. Philip L. Garman, Prof. Everett W. Goodhue, Rev. G. S. Gotthard, Rev. Armand Guereiro, Rev. L. A. Gross, Prof. Paul B. Johnson and Rev. Stanley Manning.

Iowa: Rev. James F. Burling, Prof. W. Marshall DeFoster, Prof. C. F. Little and F. W. Shover.

Kansas: The Very Rev. John W. Day.

Massachusetts: Prof. Allen M. Butler, Prof. Paul F. Cressy, Prof. H. A. Fries, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Prof. William C. Gross, William Harrison, Prof. Boytha C. Hagunda, Prof. Vida D. Scudder and Prof. Eliza D. Talbot.

Michigan: Walter Altmendinger, Prof. Stanley D. Dodge, Thomas X. Donohue, William Friedman, Prof. T. M. Newcomb and Prof. Larry Waterman.

Minnesota: Rev. F. M. Giffman, Rev. Albert E. Toth.

New Hampshire: Rev. William Safford Jones.

New Jersey: Rev. Harry F. Ward.

New York: Rev. Lee H. Ball, Prof. Paul F. Schwenker, Milton Brand, Prof. Lester J. Brown, Prof. Abraham Gross, Nathan Frankel, Prof. Norberto Friedman, Hugo Gilbert, Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, Robert Gwaltney, Rev. John H. Hall, Rev. Chester Hodgson, Leo Ruberman, Mrs. Wil-

ham L. James, Rev. Delbert E. Jolley, Albert Kahn, Miss Mary McDowell, Meyer Parodnick, Anton Reifeger, Earl Robinson and Ralph Joshua Trachtenberg.

North Carolina: Rev. George A. Fisher, Rev. Edwin McNeil Peat.

Ohio: Mrs. Ruth Pross, Prof. Oliver S. Land, Reverend C. Hanson and Prof. Roland Emerson Wolfe.

Oregon: Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Pennsylvania: Rev. Prof. Donald M. C. Engert, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and Alice E. Liveright.

Texas: John C. Cranberry, Prof. William A. Irvin.

Virginia: Rev. E. H. Foster.

Vermont: Rev. Max Webster.

Utah: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, James H. Wolfe.

Ohio CP Candidates Hit Seizure of 18

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—E. C. Greenfield, Communist Party candidate for Governor of Ohio, protested in a telegram to President Truman against the latest wave of arrests carried out by FBI agents against 18 working-class leaders.

Greenfield said he was also speaking for Gus Hall, who is also imprisoned under the Smith Act and who is the CP candidate for Senate in Ohio.

UAW Asks Reopening of Chrysler Pact

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—The CIO United Auto Workers which a week ago asked General Motors to change the five-year GM-UAW contract to fit "present day living costs," today announced it has made the same request of Chrysler Corp.

Presidents of Chrysler local unions, speaking for 100,000 Chrysler workers across the country, said in a resolution, "The five-year UAW-Chrysler agreement was intended to be a living document reflecting present-day realities."

They asked for restricting the downward range of the cost-of-living wage escalator to 5 cents by converting all but that much of cost-of-living allowances into base pay; an increase in the "annual improvement factor" from 4 cents an hour to 5 cents, and an unspecified adjustment in \$125 maximum monthly pensions.

The GM and Chrysler contracts provide for no re-opening until 1955 without the consent of both sides.

350 at Hearing, Baltimore Rent Control Saved

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—More than 300 persons crowded into the Baltimore City Council chambers in the hearing on a resolution to extend rent controls until April 30, 1953. After a five-hour heated session, the Council passed the resolution by 20-1.

Speakers against the resolution were led by F. Murray Benson, representing the Real Estate Board, the Home Builders Association of Maryland and the Apartment House Owners Association of Maryland.

Speakers for the resolution included Joseph I. Hirschman, acting for the Citizens' Housing and Planning Commission, and representatives from the Baltimore CIO Industrial Union Council, the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. UE, Progressive Party representatives were also present.

People Can Win Big 5 Pact: Joliot Curie

A "new unification of peace forces and a new upsurge of peace activity can insure the signing of a Pact of Peace among the Great Powers," Dr. Frederick Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council, has declared.

In a letter to National Peace Committees made public here today, Dr. Joliot-Curie said that the forces struggling for peace have already won major victories, and that conditions are vastly improved today for moving to new victories.

"Ever new sections of society in all countries are beginning to realize the danger," the French scientist declared. "Men and women adhering to different opinions and views are more conscious now of the necessity of struggling for peace. By drawing them into our activity, we can attain the triumph of the cause of peace."

Dr. Joliot-Curie believes the "new unification of peace forces" can be facilitated by preparations for the World Peace Congress of the Peoples, scheduled to open

Dec. 5 in Vienna.

He emphasized the proposals of the recent World Peace Council call to this conference which urged the guaranteeing of preparations for the world congress by "a canvass of popular opinion, carried out on the widest scale" . . . by approaching "the men and women who are worried by the existing situation and who want to get answers to various questions."

"Let us go to them," said the Peace Council leader, "and tell them about the decisions proposed by the World Peace Council; that, by peacefully settling the German problem and concluding a genuine peace treaty with Japan signed by all the states concerned, it will be possible to prevent the resurgence of armies that sowed death and horror on entire continents; that, by immediately ceasing hostilities in Korea on a fair basis, it will be possible to put an end to the sufferings of the Korean people and remove the danger of extending

the conflict to the whole of Asia; that, by strictly controlling the reduction of all armaments and the prohibition of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, it will be possible to use tremendous sums for measures directed toward raising the welfare and preserving human life, sums now earmarked for measure to sow death and which are a heavy burden on the budget of each family."

Dr. Joliot-Curie counseled against dogmatic attitudes and sectarian approaches. He emphasized the importance of discussing questions, rather than of asserting a viewpoint.

"Each meeting, each assembly and conference, each local and national congress," he said, "should serve as an opportunity and forum for the broad exchange of ideas between people belonging to different organizations and associations, between people of all professions, between prominent men adhering to diverse opinions and views—between all those who want

solution through negotiation to triumph over solution through the application of force. Here they will meet one another, and unite in order to attain the implementation of decisions which have been worked out jointly and which concern each one of them."

He asserted that through the Stockholm Appeal, the peace forces prevented the use of atomic bombs; and through the Five-Power Peace Pact campaign they showed that more than 600,000,000 men and women want the principle of solving problems through negotiation to triumph over attempted solutions by force. He said the peace forces had also influenced the United Nations to consider the question of disarmament.

"It is necessary now to do more," he said. "We cannot content ourselves with the mere fact that we have forced those who are preparing war to reckon with us. We must now prevent them from causing harm."

RKO's 'One Minute to Zero' Tries to Justify Slaying of Korean Civilians

By THEODORE JACOBS

A shocking and shameful attempt to convince the American people that U. S. generals are justified in the deliberate slaughter of Korean women and children is made in RKO's white supremacist, pro-war film, "One Minute to Zero," which opened the other day at the Criterion.

This latest in the series of Korean war films aimed at whipping up enthusiasm for killing among a war-weary public represents a switch in approach by the war propagandists. No longer do they deny the criminal murder of civilians in Korea. Sure, we're guilty, they admit, with horrifying scenes of shellings, napalm bombings of villages and close up pictures of charred bodies. But the U. S. government has a moral right to kill, they say.

The film is clearly a defense against the mounting protests throughout the world at our ruthless bombings of Korean cities, our brutal treatment of prisoners of war, and the threat of unleashing a full-scale atomic war. The picture is both an indication of the effectiveness of growing demands of Americans for peace, and a grim warning of the lengths to which the warmakers are prepared to go.

The film is also an attempt to justify the increasing number of arrests of working class leaders, the witchhunts, and the preparation of concentration camps under the McCarran Act. It is against this background that Howard Hughes, who has waged his own red-baiting witchhunts against RKO employees, obligingly comes up with "One Minute to Zero."

The big pitch is made in a scene in which Colonel Steve (Robert Mitchum) is faced with making a grave decision. A column of Korean "refugees" is making its way along a narrow road toward the U. S. lines. RKO injects the lie about Communist atrocities against civilians by planting among the refugees "guerrillas" who point guns at the backs of old men, women and babies and force them to move forward so that the armed men can infiltrate the American position. To kill the "Reds," the Colonel decides he must fire on the civilians. On his orders, we watch the terrifying scene of these people being blasted to bits by American guns.

The producers of this film knew full well that Americans would not readily accept such an atrocity. They therefore include a phony protest sequence in the person of a UN health worker (Ann Blyth) who is in love with the Colonel in a trite romance angle. Happening on the scene just as her Colonel orders the slaughter, she cries out against the outrageous killings.

The Colonel, in keeping with the rough and degrading treatment of women throughout the film, slaps her and orders that she be treated for "fatigue and shock."

After all, she is only a sentimental little woman who obviously can't grasp the military and political need for mass murder.

Besides, she is also a member of the UN staff, and while the film falsely depicts the war as a cooperative effort of the UN, it reduces the UN to its actual subservient position, with only American brass making decisions in Korea. "Get these civilians out of here," the Colonel shouts when Ann Blyth protests.

Of course, her protestations do not last very long. At first she refuses to be pressured into signing a whitewash statement that will assure the world the action was justified. But later she is shown the bodies of U. S. war

prisoners allegedly murdered by the Koreans, a charge that has been debunked repeatedly. She recants, decides that the murderous Colonel is really a nice guy after all, and that it's OK with her if the army goes right on blowing up women and children.

The picture reeks with the white supremacy inherent in the Korean war. Would RKO dare to justify the killing of British, French or German civilians and show their bodies burned by jelly bombs? The picture shows the North Korean soldiers and Chinese People's Volunteers pouring en masse at small groups of GIs in the typical "Asiatic horde" slander. When a white soldier dies, it is a sad occurrence. But the Koreans rush to their death as if they didn't care. They hold life cheap, the film tries to tell us, so what are a few lives of Korean women and children?

The arrogance of Washington warmakers toward the Koreans is shown from the beginning, when the Colonel makes fun of a "friendly" Korean whom he uses as an errand "boy" by forcing him to bow and scrape and by ridiculing his language. Koreans, North and South, are held to be inferior to the whites. South Korean soldiers, pictured as stupid, marvel at the expertness with which a bazooka is handled by the Colonel, to whom all Koreans are "g—k's," the racist name applied to the Korean people. When the Colonel is wounded and is on his way to a hospital, one of the

troops says, "Don't let him hear any g—k talk or he'll get up fighting." There is a general disdain in the film for any foreign language. The Colonel describes the French of a UN official as just so much "yak yak."

All of the killing is portrayed as an enjoyable job for GIs and officers. When a plane is about to dump jellied gasoline on a village, one of the soldiers remarks, "Let's go see the fun. This time we'll get box seats." While such talk may sound good to RKO script writers, it would hardly be appreciated by the GIs who are going through hell in Korea while waiting anxiously for a cease-fire to be called at the truce talks. Nor would the dialogue go very far with the relatives of the 118,000 casualties in Korea.

If the reaction of the audience on the day I saw the picture is any indication, "One Minute to Zero" is destined to join the company of other anti-Communist and pro-war pictures that failed at the box office. Despite a demagogic prayer for peace thrown in at the end in the hope of evoking loud applause, the audience sat in stony silence.

RKO should be flooded with protests to show that Americans are not ready to give their approval to Hitler-like murders of women and children. If we can be asked to accept this, how long will it be before they ask us to accept the murder of political prisoners in the concentration camps they are building here?

'Wedding in Japan' Hardly a Weapon Against Chauvinism

Editor, Feature Section:

The Negro question in the United States is of prime international concern today. It has been dealt with by both the bourgeoisie and the working class, each in their own interests, on political, economic and cultural levels. We have seen, and rejected the recent "cycle of Negro films" that were supposedly made to help combat discrimination. Had "Wedding in Japan," been given to us by Hollywood, for instance, rather than by New Playwrights, what then would our critique of it be?

We know that a correct struggle against chauvinism demands first a correct analysis of its cause which is class in nature. We understand that any other analysis is dangerous, and reject less clear presentation because they dull and confuse our struggle. According to proponents of this play, the main cause for enthusiasm about it is that it exposes white chauvinism against the Negro people. In examining this initial premise, however, certain contradictions come to light.

I saw "Wedding in Japan" with a group of progressive southern workers. They questioned the identity of racist Lt. Smith as a southerner—why not from Cicero or Peckskill, they asked?

How does this portrayal expose white chauvinism? The answer is that it doesn't! "Wedding in Japan" propagates the bour-

geois theory that discrimination is merely a sectional difficulty—along with the phony "sectional difficulties" within the Democratic Party. It places the fight for Negro liberation on a humanitarian, equalitarian basis. It places its Negro hero in a second class position of dependency on the "good" white officer for his salvation.

This, coupled with its dire injustices to the Asian peoples, especially directed against Asian women, forces us to reject the play as an intellectual weapon against chauvinism, as well as a dangerous and misleading concept in the struggle.

New Playwrights did justice to its principles by closing the play after recognizing its weaknesses, and Mr. Pollack, I am confident, will be inspired rather than immobilized or intimidated by his audience's criticisms.

—J. S.

Mao's Talk 'On Contradiction' To Be Published

On Contradiction by Mao Tse-tung will be published by International Publishers this fall. This pamphlet contains a famous essay by the Chinese leader on that aspect of dialectical materialism which is concerned with contradictions. Not only does it give a profound theoretical presentation of the question, but it is also rich with examples of the operation of contradictions in real life.

On Contradiction was originally delivered as a lecture to students at the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University in Yenan in 1937. At that time, its special purpose was to combat dogmatic trends which were making themselves felt in the Chinese Communist Party and hampering its work.

The present pamphlet forms a companion volume to On Practice and Problems of Art and Literature by Mao Tse-tung, also published by International Publishers.

Perle's Book on Imperialism in Popular Edition

In response to demand, American Imperialism by Victor Perle is being issued this month in a popular edition priced at \$1.25. International Publishers announces.

Originally published in 1951, the book is 250 pages long and explains in carefully-documented detail just how Wall Street operates in its bid for world domination.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Without the Pitching It's the Dodgers . . .

POSITION BY POSITION comparisons of contending World Series teams don't really tell too much. Alright, suppose you go down the list and wind up with one team favored at five of the nine positions. So what? For one thing, the "ninth" position, pitching, can be the overwhelmingly decisive factor in a single four out of seven series. For another, baseball is hardly a game where players necessarily play each day, or each series, up to the averages they have compiled over the whole season.

In addition, there is no reasonable basis for true comparisons of the figures compiled by a National League team and an American League team. They have played against different opposition all season.

The Yanks may snort that they never had their whacks at the pitiful Pittsburgh pitching which helped fatten Brooklyn averages, and they are right. The Dodgers can counter by pointing out they never had 11 games to shoot for the toy left field fence at Fenway Park. You guys never saw the likes of Shantz . . . oh, yeah, you never batted against a Robin Roberts six times. . . . Our league is stronger. . . . Our's is better balanced top to bottom . . . etc.

Another factor to consider before giving too much heed to these comparisons as a guide to the Series winner is the different degree of superiority of one player over another. For instance, you'll give the third base edge to Gil McDougald over slick fielding Billy Cox on the basis of his higher average hitting and long ball threat. Then you say "Jackie Robinson over Billy Martin at second." That's one apiece. But obviously the Robinson edge is a tremendous and incalculable one, so the "one position apiece" becomes less meaningful.

All the position by position comparisons in the world still leave out the less tangible team factors of momentum, incentive, weariness, temperament and ability to rise for the big occasion, etc. There is absolutely no guarantee that a man you low rate comparatively may not turn out to be the Series star. This is one Series of 4, 5, 6 or 7 games, that's all.

SO NOW HAVING said all that, we'll keep our sports columning franchise and run dutifully through the traditional position by position comparison. (It's really a lot of fun and starts some fine arguments anyhow.)

I give Gil Hodges the nod over Joe Collins at first. There is not as much difference in fielding as you might imagine from the emphasis on Gil's magnificence with the glove, since the fast moving Collins is no dub out there. The big edge goes on Gil's 100 rbs and robust home run threat. And yet this shows the basic foolishness of such comparisons since Collins has shown a pretty fair long ball propensity in the pinches too, and it's easily conceivable that Reynolds and Raschi could overpower Gil while Joe gets in some telling southpaw wallops against the Dodger righties.

Anyhow, it's Robinson, the game's top second baseman and competitor, the man who can beat you a dozen ways, over the fine young rookie sparkplug Martin, and this has to be the biggest edge of all not only in Robby's big hitting percentage bulge but in all he means to a team's chances.

Short is rugged to choose. Rizzuto is the best shortstop of his time. Yet he is a very tired little man whose batting average has dwindled drastically in the past two seasons. Reese, about the same age, is still a great fielder though he's lost a step, and with a big season long edge over Phil in hitting and runs batted in potential, I give him a draw. Call this one even.

McDougald, as indicated before, gets the third base nod because of the opposite direction of their hitting. Gil has been coming on and Billy falling off at bat. But Billy's glove work will be something the Yanks never saw in their league (and there's no law says he won't hit either).

Taking the infield as a unit, I give Brooklyn a big margin. Each member of the quartet is the top man defensively in his league. Reese and Robinson as a keystone combine are the game's best, though Coleman going with Rizzuto would have made it an argument. The Dodger foursome has twice as much home run power as the Yankee infield (and the better base runners).

MOVING TO THE outfield—Gene Woodling gets the edge over George Shuba in left. The Dodgers will go with Shuba's left-handed long ball potential against all but Lopat, sacrificing Furillo's unmatched throwing and defensive genius. Pafko will play right. Woodling, a fine fielder though not too strongarmed, had his best season at bat and rates the call even though Shuba, with about half the at-bats, hit almost as many homers as Gene and has the better rbi percentage.

There is little to choose between Mickey Mantle and Duke Snider in center. No question about the greater potential being with the 20-year-old Yankee, but right now, defensively, Duke's greater experience weighs in his favor, and at bat he has more rbs, about the same home run total (this is written on Friday)—and less strikeouts. I give the 1952 edge to Duke with no belittlement whatever of Mantle's rapid development into stardom.

I can't make a choice that means anything between Hank Bauer and Andy Pafko in right. Both are above average fielders and throwers, Pafko has a slight edge in rbs and homers, Bauer a little more speed and flame. I call this a resounding draw.

Campanella, the game's top catcher of modern times, rates a decisive edge over Berra, who is the game's second best and easily the best in his league.

Yankee pitching swings things Stadium-ward again. Even if the Dodgers start Joe Black, remember he is a rookie largely untested as a starter . . . and even if he does as well as his NL record indicates, the Yankee money trio of Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat still is crushingly stronger than Brooklyn's top trio of Black, Erskine and Roe in every way, including the not inconsiderable factor of World Series background and experience. What is more, the Yankees are far more formidable on the mound behind their top trio with Kuzava, Blackwell, Sain, Gorman and Scarborough rating miles ahead of Loes, Rutherford, Labine, Branch and Wade.

So what have we got? On the eight non-pitching positions, it's the Dodgers 4, the Yanks 2 and two even. The Yankee edge in pitching, a major factor, is overwhelming. The Dodgers have more home run power, more base stealing potential, better overall defense, more fan fervor behind them since they've never won a

(Continued on Page 8)

1st Defense Witness Tuesday at '13' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Defense witnesses, the first of whom will be called to testify Tuesday, in the trial of the 13 New York Communists will show that the program of the Communist Party is no cellar conspiracy but a widely-publicized platform of a political party "centered around the objective of securing peace, democracy and economic security," Mary Kaufman, attorney for two of the defendants, told the jury Friday.

The evidence will show, she said, that in carrying out this program the defendants fought for full employment, higher wages, equal rights for the Negro people and the defense of civil rights.

Defense witnesses will also testify, she added that it is the aim of the Communist Party to build a people's coalition "strong and

powerful enough to elect a government that could eliminate the danger of fascism and war."

"This is what they (the defendants) describe as a people's front government," Mrs. Kaufman said. "The evidence will show they believed such a government would make possible a peaceful advancement to socialism."

Mrs. Kaufman, who was a member of the prosecution staff in the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals, was the second defense attorney to address the jury at the opening of the defense.

The defense case was launched Thursday by James Wright, Washington Negro lawyer. Defense attorneys John T. McTernan, Frank Serri and defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, acting as their own counsel, made their opening statements at the beginning of the trial.

The defense opened after Judge Edward J. Dimock acquitted Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, two of the defendants.

Mrs. Kaufman told the jury that Betty Gannett and Louis Weinstock, the two defendants she represented, "gave their first allegiance to the people of this country."

"Out of their hatred of misery and want, out of a deep faith in their fellow men, they decided to work for an America where the dignity of every person would be fully realized," she said. "They joined the Communist Party because they believed it stood for this dignity. They believed that only through socialism could this be accomplished."

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Gannett came here from Europe with her parents as a young child, was educated in the elementary and business schools, and at 16 "became the breadwinner" for her family.

"She saw the sweatshop conditions under which her family had to toil," Mrs. Kaufman said. "She saw in her fellow human beings a great talent to make something better. She began to read books on social problems. Her studies brought her to the Communist Party."

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Gannett, at 20, went into the coal mining fields of Ohio and West Virginia, where she helped miners and their wives to organize in face of terror.

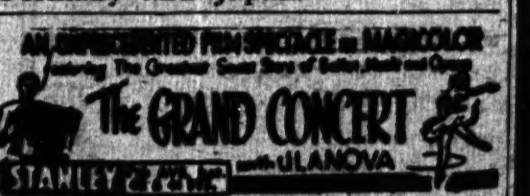
"We will show she worked to start such great unions as auto, rubber and steel," the lawyer declared. "When the great depression occurred, Miss Gannett and others like her began to organize the unemployed. With this organization, with many struggles, which included beatings and jailings, evictions were stopped, relief and unemployment insurance was won."

Miss Gannett became a leader and a teacher in the Marxist movement and was later placed in the educational department of the party's national leadership, Mrs. Kaufman stated, and the main overt act charged against her was an article she wrote "urging unity, peace and security."

Weinstock, the lawyer said, came here from Hungary, became a house painter, "learned that millions of immigrant workers were subject to special discrimination" learned of the labor struggles from the great strikes and joined the Communist Party.

As leader of his local painters union, Mrs. Kaufman recalled, Weinstock concerned himself with the needs of the unemployed, and organized 3,000 AFL locals into the AFL Committee for Relief and Unemployment Insurance. This, she pointed out, was a large factor in winning the fight for relief and government insurance for the jobless.

She told how Weinstock led the fight which rid the building trades unions of gangster leadership, how as leader of Painters District Council 9 for 10 years he opened the door that had heretofore barred Negro workers from the painters unions, how he was officially cited for rallying the painters in support of the war against Germany and Japan.



Hallinan to Be in Bronx Tuesday

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

It'll be "Vincent R. Hallinan Day" in the Bronx Tuesday, and the Progressive Party presidential candidate's appearances in the borough will be highlighted by his address to a major election rally, at 8 p.m., at the Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, near 163 Street. State-wide, congressional and local candidates of the American Labor Party will join Hallinan on the speaker's stand and in presenting to the people of the Bronx the Progressives' program for peace, Negro rights, civil liberties and increased living standards.

Speakers will include Corliss Lamont, candidate for U. S. Senate; Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the ALP; Howard

Fast, author and candidate for Congress, 23rd C.D.; Charles Collins, vice-chairman, state ALP and the following state senatorial and assembly nominees: Belle Bailyson, 6 A.D.; Herbert Randall, 7th A.D.; Marion Gonzales, 4th A.D.; Daniel Sheppard, 26th S.D.; Consuelo Marcial, 5th A.D.; Jose Danila Sempit, 25th S.D.

The big Bronx election rally will also feature a program of entertainment.



ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

Series. The Yanks have the momentum of past Yankee Series wins and that championship tradition.

Let's just opine for the moment that nobody is going to win four straight. As for the winner, the way it looks from here, if you think rookie Joe Black will beat blue chips Allie Reynolds in the opener Wednesday at Ebbets Field you think the Dodgers will break through and win the Series, because Joe can do it again faster than 84-year-old Allie. If you think the Yanks will take the first, with the Dodgers going down with their best pitcher right off the bat on their home field, you think the Yanks will take it all again.

The ONLY Candidates Who DEMAND

"Stop the Shooting in Korea — NOW!
Settle the Prisoner of War Issue . . . Later."

VINCENT HALLINAN

Progressive Party Candidate for President of the United States

CORLISS LAMONT

American Labor Party Candidate for United States Senator

Will Be in BROOKLYN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2nd

PARKWAY THEATRE (Brownsville)
St. John's Pl. and Eastern Parkway

JEWISH CENTER (Brighton)
2915 Ocean Parkway

TERRY ROSENBAUM, ALP Candidate for Congress — 11th C.D.
HELEN WISHNOFSKY, ALP Candidate for Congress — 9th C.D.

— AND —

MORRIS CARNOVSKY • HOWARD DA SILVA
MARTHA SCHLAMME • HOPE FOYE

REGINA MANSION (Williamsburg)
601 Willowby Ave.

BENY SHER, ALP Candidate for Congress — 8th C.D.
and **EARL ROBINSON**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd

APERION MANOR, Kings Highway and 8th St.
ABRAHAM I. BEACHER, ALP Candidate for Congress — 13th C.D.
and **MARTHA SCHLAMME**

PARAS PALACE (Redhook) 292 Court St.
(RALLY and DANCE)

CHARLES CAFIERO, ALP Candidate for Congress — 14th C.D.

Enroll American Labor Party—Vote Row D

Cheer Freedom for St Gerson, Isidore Begun
Organize Freedom for all Smith Act victims

VICTORY SALUTE

Monday Oct. 6 **St. Nicholas Arena** 69 W. 66 St. **75c** Tickets At Door

Auspices: CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE

Join These Friends of PEACE

MRS. MILDRED McADORY
United Furniture Workers Local 140, CIO
KAREN MORLEY, Hollywood Actress
LILLIAN GOODMAN, Distinguished Folk Singer
The Rev. **EDWARD MCGOWAN, American Peace Institute**
LILLIAN LEVINE, Co-chairman B'klyn. Women for Peace
JUNE GORDON, exec. director Emma Lazarus Federation
RAY LEV, Concert Pianist • NADYNE BREWER, Singer
LUCY BROWN, Concert Pianist

in honoring

Dr. CLEMENTINA PAOLONE
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Saturday, October 4, at 2 P.M.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL ANSONIA
Broadway and 73rd Street, New York City

Buffet • Musical • Subscription \$2.00

Tickets at American Women for Peace, 157 Seventh Avenue

Smith Act Victims Hail Gerson, Begun Acquittal

Congratulations from Smith Act victims and hundreds of other Americans have been pouring into the office of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun since their directed acquittal in the present Foley Square frameup trial.

The congratulations came from every corner of the country—from the valiant Steve Nelson in a Pittsburgh jail to William Pennock, Washington State pension leader and John Daschbach Washington State Civil Rights Congress leader who were just bailed out of a dragnet.

Gerson and Begun will receive the congratulatory telegrams and letters at the Victory Salute to be accorded them by thousands of New Yorkers from every borough at the St. Nicholas Arena, Oct. 6 at 7:30 p.m.

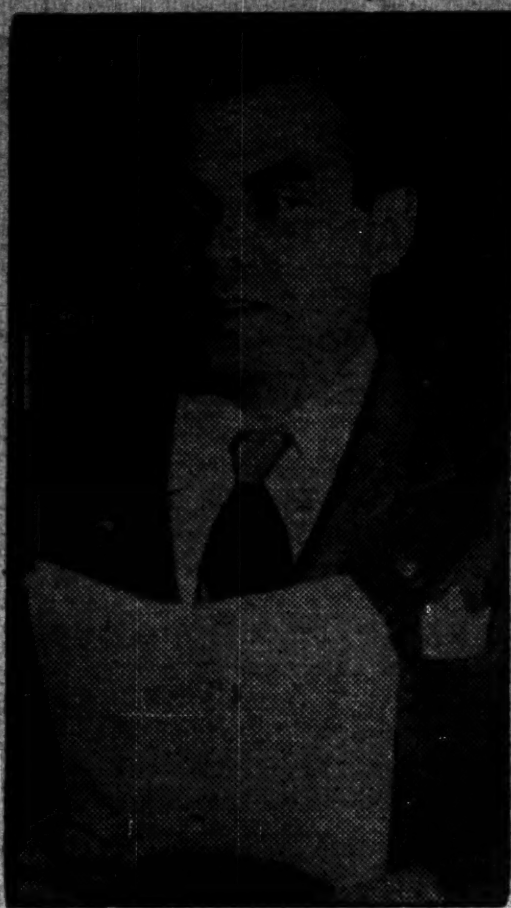
The salute will hail their freedom, and organize action to widen the first crack through the Smith Act persecutions and win freedom for all its victims.

Gerson and Begun will be the principal speakers at the event, and will leave the next day for a nation-wide tour. Gerson will speak in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle which have all left the impact of the Smith Act.

From California, William Schneiderman, and Oleta O'Connor Yates, two of the 14 convicted Smith Act defendants, there, wired Gerson and Begun that their acquittal is an "outstanding victory for the Bill of Rights that marks the turning point in the battle to defeat the Smith and McCarran Acts and smash the fascist attempt to outlaw the Communist Party."

From Washington, Pennock and Daschbach wired that they were "inspired" by the acquittal, and pledged "as the first two Smith Act victims to be bailed out here, to work in the spirit of the Gerson-Begun victory to win freedom for all local victims, win amnesty for all prisoners, speed the repeal fight against the vicious Smith Act and halt the war drive."

From the Allegany County jail in Pittsburgh, Nelson wired that the "Gerson-Begun victory is a blow against the war makers and thought control." Nelson is fighting a Smith Act charge from jail



SIMON W. GERSON

where he is serving a 20-year sentence under a trumped up "sedition" conviction handed down by the steel owners court.

Andy Onda, who with Nelson is another of the six Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants, and his wife, Theresa, wired their congratulations.

Two committees active in the battle to win freedom for the Smith Act defendants added their applause. Alex Kolkun and Sam Haber of the Carment Workers Committee to Repeal the Smith Act wired "this victory will stimulate the struggle for full restoration of constitutional rights to all American people."

Samuel Nesin and Bella Altkhuler of the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference wired "Freedom for Begun and Gerson shows us that freedom for all can be won. We pledge increased activity to win freedom for all Smith Act victims."

Hundreds of Brooklyn residents will also journey to the St. Nicholas Arena Monday evening to join in the salute to Gerson.

Daily Worker

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Pentagon Again Balks Korea Cease-Fire by POW Proposals

Pentagon negotiators again balked a cease-fire at Panmunjom, Korea, by sticking to their demand for "voluntary repatriation" for prisoners in their new plan, reports here showed. Korean negotiator Gen. Nam Il immediately branded the new plan as only a different form of the one which has thus far blocked a cease-fire after all other major issues were long ago agreed on. He said:

"I cannot find anything new. You have only used different forms and ways to decorate the unreasonable demand upon which your side has persistently insisted. No matter under which name it is discussed, the proposition of detaining war prisoners is definitely not to be covered up by any tricks or playing with forms and ways."

The Pentagon plan proposed several ways in which prisoners would get screened after an armistice had been agreed on. The Koreans negotiators have insistently noted the illegality of these procedures as in direct contradiction of all previous known rules of war, including the Geneva Convention which the USA has signed. They have noted the use of force and violence against Korean and Chinese prisoners in the POW camps.

The delegates agreed to a 10-day recess until October 5. During this time, the shooting and killing will go on. U. S. casualties reached 118,000 last week.

Worldwide protest at this continuing bloodshed has been in the increase. All major questions have already been settled, observers emphasize, including the issue of the 38th parallel line, the ports of entry, the airfields question, and the makeup of the supervising truce teams. Only the POW remains, and has for more than a year prevented the signing of a cease-fire.

In this country, the universal resentment at this state of affairs

Where and When with Hallinan in New York

Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan opens address over station WNYC from a busy week of campaigning in 2 to 2:30 p.m. New York City today (Monday)

TODAY

7:15 a.m.—Christopher and West Sts. at the longshore shapeup.
12 to 1 p.m.—11 Ave. and 23 St. to dock workers.
2 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Address over Station WNYC.
7 p.m. to 7:20 p.m.—14 St. and Irving Pl.
7:20 p.m. to 7:50 p.m.—Waverly and Sixth Ave.
8:20 p.m. to 8:50 p.m.—Benjamin Franklin High School, E. 116 St. and East River Drive.
9 p.m. to 9:10 p.m.—115 St. and Lenox Ave.
9:15 p.m. to 9:25 p.m.—128 St. and Lenox Ave.
9:30 p.m. to 9:40 p.m.—144 St. and Eighth Ave.
9:45 p.m. to 10 p.m.—145 St. and Broadway.

TUESDAY

10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Jerome Ave. and 208 St.
11 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—170 St. and Walton Ave.
12 noon to 12:45 p.m.—138 St. and Walnut.
1 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—134 St. and Third Ave.
1:45 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Luncheon.
3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Fordham and Valentine Ave.
4:15 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Claremont Park and Bathgate Ave.
5 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.—Concourse Plaza Hotel.
6:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Longwood and Hewitt Pl.
7:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m.—Lydig and Cruger Aves.
8:15 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.—Southern Blvd. and Cramers Square.
9 p.m. to 10 p.m.—Concourse Plaza Hotel.
10 p.m.—Hunts Point Palace Rally, 953 Southern Blvd.

WEDNESDAY

Evening—Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

FUR LOCALS DENOUNCE SMITH ACT ARREST OF 18

A resolution denouncing the latest FBI seizures of 18 progressives under the Smith Act was adopted unanimously by the executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 185, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, it was announced yesterday.

The resolution declared:

"Just as it is becoming more and more clear to working people and trade unionists that the Smith Act persecutions constitute a destruction of the Bill of Rights and particularly of the rights of the labor movement, the Department of Justice has launched a new wholesale wave of arrests of 18 Americans in the midwest and western cities under this same unconstitutional Smith Act.

"This latest series of terroristic raids and arrests emphasizes for all labor the anti-union character of these persecutions of Americans for their beliefs alone.

"For just as our own beloved union leader, Irving Potash, was thrown into jail in the midst of a great strike of the fur workers whom he leads—and just as Jack Hall, leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii, was arrested under the Smith Act while he was engaged in negotiations with the sugar trust of that island for wage increases—so now a leader

of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, William Sentner, is arrested while he is helping to conduct a bitter strike of Harvester workers, and a leader of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, Karly Larsen, is pulled out of the ranks of his union and jailed under the same Smith Act.

"These latest arrests take place at a time when new evidence is

(Continued on Page 6)

'Un-Americans' Insult Jews, Call L. A. Witchhunt for Yom Kippur

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—The House Un-American Committee was blasted here for selecting tomorrow (Monday) the most venerated Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, to open its local inquisition at the Federal building.

The choice of date was "a deliberate and flagrant insult to the Jewish people, . . . so conspicuously in the majority of those subpoenaed," said an open letter to all committee members.

William B. Elconin, international representative of the United Electrical Workers, signed the letter on

behalf of more than 100 representatives of 21 trade union and community organizations who met last week to plan a "Chicago welcome" for the Un-Americans.

The committee was charged with "smearing, witchhunting, blacklisting and union busting" in the letter. Copies were sent to all local Jewish organizations.

"Your tactics in causing loss of employment to persons who insist on their constitutional rights of free opinion," said the letter, "your flaunting of constitutional protections of the right to speak and think, are the real un-American ac-

tivities against which this nation have been served on doctors, law- and its citizens need protection." yers, trade unionists, newspaper-

More than 115 subpoenas for to- men, radio and TV writers, enter- tomorrow's un-American hearings tainers, musicians and composers.

KOREA KEY ELECTION ISSUE, DETROIT PAPER'S POLL FINDS

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—The Korean war is the most important campaign issue, according to a survey of 250 independent voters made last week by the Detroit Free Press.

Asked to name the three most important campaign issues, 78 percent answered: the war. This answer was emphasized most by the young voters, 21 to 25, and the women.

"Communism" in government and such twaddle was named a top issue only by five men, two women and one youth—three percent of those polled.

Ending Korea War Key Midwest Vote Issue, Peace Leader Finds

By JOHN PITTMAN

Ending the Korea war has become the main political issue in the midwest, according to Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade. Richardson has just returned from a week-long on-the-spot survey of peace activities in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Michigan.

Richardson based his conclusion on reports from peace workers in the area, as well as on expressions of sentiment in trade union and religious groups and among unorganized sections of the people, including many conservative circles. He produced, for instance, a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of September, which reported that Republican leaders in the area had urged General Eisenhower to "hammer on the issue" of getting U.S. troops out of the front lines in Korea as quickly as possible. The Republican leaders, according to the report, declared this tactic was necessitated by the anxious queries of midwestern mothers.

RECENT INSTANCES

Richardson also cited the recent action by 80 St. Louis mothers who demanded a cease-fire of Truman; the poll conducted by the Detroit Free Press which showed 90 percent of the people polled has named the Korean war as the first issue in the election campaign; and the action by William W. Cavanaugh, a noted Cleveland attorney of conservative persuasion, who filed an injunction suit in the Federal Court against President Truman, charging the chief executive with unlawfully ordering U.S. troops into Korea. Cavanaugh also asked the court to order Truman to withdraw the troops immediately and keep the President from sending U.S. armed forces to engage in similar acts of war in the future.

"All these incidents," said Richardson, "in addition to developments in the labor movement, religious circles, and among the youth show that the national referendum for a cease-fire in Korea is in accord with the desires and needs of the masses of the people."

UNION ACTIONS

Richardson was especially impressed by developments in labor circles. He recalled the cease-fire poll and discussion at the 17th convention of the United Electrical Workers in Cleveland last week.

"Here were typical, average American industrial workers," said Richardson, "who were bringing to the discussion on peace the same militancy and determination they had brought to their discussion on contracts and wages."

"The delegates made it clear that a cease-fire in Korea would be in the interest of the economic and social well-being of the 300,000 members of the union. One thing that sticks in my mind is the speech of the mother of two sons, one of whom is missing in action and the other is now going blind from wounds received in Korea. When this mother, a shop worker from Chicago, told what had happened to her two boys, you could have heard a feather hit the floor of that convention hall."

"Then the union itself conducted a peace poll. The poll was initiated by District 7, whose leader is a young Negro trade unionist, Sterling Neal. The results of the poll on the question of an immediate cease-fire were 92 percent in favor. And when the delegates heard the result of the poll, they urged that every union in the international conduct similar polls."

"The union also showed the Quaker peace film, 'A Time for Greatness,' to the entire convention. And this film had a unifying effect. This proved to me that when the question of war or peace is presented in terms of the basic economic interests of the American working people, there are very few workers who will not

fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea."

UPSURGE IN CHICAGO

In Chicago, also, Richardson saw an upsurge of activity among peace crusaders. For instance, the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade reported that the first results of the poll of the 25,000 delegates to the National Baptist Convention showed 95% percent favoring an immediate cease-fire.

"Here," said Richardson, "is a movement around the cease-fire referendum which has registered overwhelming peace sentiment in the largest Negro people's organization, and the third largest religious organization in the country."

The Youth Peace Crusade of Chicago also inspired Richardson's

comment. "This group of peace crusaders opened its referendum campaign with a great sports festival. The guests of honor were Jesse Owens and the 1952 Olympic stars from Chicago. The crusaders have already established a Jewish committee which has prepared a ballot in Yiddish, and this ballot is now being distributed during the holiday period."

He said the Illinois Peace Crusade is also supporting a woman whose daughter's husband, a former star athlete, has been returned from Korea paralyzed from the waist down. Their mother is conducting a campaign in her congressional district to compel the candidates for public office to demand a cease-fire.

"Wherever I went," Richardson said, "I got the feeling that people are determined to compel candidates for political office to speak out for a cease-fire now. I think this shows that the cease-fire poll in every locality of our country is a powerful weapon in the people's struggle for a government responsive to their needs."

Richardson is certain that the people of the Midwest have created through the referendum the kind of political atmosphere in which a candidate's reaction to the question of a Korean cease-fire will determine his election or defeat. He believes increased activity by peace crusaders can create the same atmosphere elsewhere in the country.

93 Notables Ask Attorney-General To Release Martin Young on Bail

Ninety-three prominent Americans have signed a letter to the Attorney General requesting bail for Martin Young, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens Committee to Secure Bail for Martin Young.

Young is a non-citizen trade organizer who was arrested Oct. 26, 1951, deportation under the McCarran Act. Repeatedly denied bail by the Attorney General, he has been held on Ellis Island ever since.

The letter to the Attorney General was initiated by a committee of five: Elmer A. Benson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Clemens J. France, Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr., and Prof. Louise Peetibone Smith.

The letter to the Attorney General and the 93 who signed it follow:

"We, the undersigned, have become disturbed over the prolonged imprisonment of Martin Young and denial of bail to him.

"While we are in no way ready to pass judgment regarding deportation proceedings initiated against him, we do feel that his imprisonment without bail since Oct. 26, 1951, is in violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

"It is our understanding that your authority can release Mr. Young from Ellis Island on bail. We urge that you review your decision in Mr. Young's case and allow him to be freed on bail, to join his wife and two children until final disposition of his case has been made."

Alabama: Rev. Henry M. Edwards.
Arizona: Rev. William Wells Denison.
California: Paul F. Albright, Victor M. Arnsperg, Dr. James J. Fall, Rev. Stephen H. Friedman, Prof. Arthur W. Galston, Rev. B. J. Morris, Prof. Constantine Pannos, Rev. Edward L. Whittemore, Arnold and Betty Woodbury and Rev. C. C. Young.
Connecticut: Prof. George Dahl, Rev. Alan M. Fairbank, Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Rev. Roy M. Hughes, Rev. Walter E. Langham, Prof. Paul H. Layman, Rev. John Oliver Nelson and Prof. Brand Blanshard.
Georgia: Prof. G. Murray Branch.
Illinois: Elsie D. Aronson, Prof. John J. DeBeer, Prof. Philip L. Gorman, Prof. Everett W. Goodhue, Rev. G. S. Gothard, Rev. Arnold Guerrero, Rev. L. A. Gizon, Prof. Paul B. Johnson and Rev. Stanley Manning.
Iowa: Rev. James P. Burling, Prof. W. Marshall DeFoster, Prof. C. P. Little and F. W. Glover.
Kansas: The Very Rev. John W. Day.
Maine: Scott Hearn.
Massachusetts: Prof. Allen M. Butler, Prof. Paul P. Cressy, Prof. H. A. Freeman, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Prof. William C. Green, William Harrison, Prof. Norbert C. Reynolds, Prof. Wida D. Scudder and Prof. Allan B. Telford.
Michigan: Walter Altmeyer, Prof. Stanley D. Dodge, Thomas E. Dombrowski, William Friedman, Prof. T. M. Newcomb and Prof. Leroy Waterman.
Minnesota: Rev. P. M. Gillman, Rev. Albert R. Tuck.
New Hampshire: Rev. William Sanford Jones.
New Jersey: Rev. Harry P. Ward.
New York: Rev. Lee H. Ball, Prof. Paul F. Brinsenden, Milton Brand, Prof. Louise P. Brown, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Nathan Frankel, Prof. Henrietta Friedman, Hugo Gellert, Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, Robert Gwathmey, Rev. John H. Hatt, Rev. Chester Redden, Lee Ruberman, Mrs. Wil-

Ham L. James, Rev. Delbert E. Jolley, Albert Kahn, Miss Mary McDowell, Mayor Parodneck, Anton Refciger, Earl Robinson and Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg.
North Carolina: Rev. George A. Fisher, Rev. Edwin Moffitt Fotel.
Ohio: Mrs. Ruth Preece, Prof. Oliver S. Laud, Reverdy C. Ransom and Prof. Roland Emerson Wolfe.
Oregon: Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum.
Pennsylvania: Rev. Prof. Donald M. C. Egbert, Rev. Kenneth Moly Forbes and Alice K. Liverish.
Texas: John C. Cranberry, Prof. William A. Irvin.
Virginia: Rev. B. H. Heeter.
Vermont: Rev. Max Webster.
Utah: The Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, James H. Wolfe.

Ohio CP Candidates Hit Seizure of 18

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—E. C. Greenfield, Communist Party candidate for Governor of Ohio, protested in a telegram to President Truman against the latest wave of arrests carried out by FBI agents against 18 working-class leaders.

Greenfield said he was also speaking for Gus Hall, who is also imprisoned under the Smith Act and who is the CP candidate for Senate in Ohio.

UAW Asks Reopening of Chrysler Pact

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—The CIO United Auto Workers which a week ago asked General Motors to change the five-year GM-UAW contract to fit "present day living costs," today announced it has made the same request of Chrysler Corp.

Presidents of Chrysler local unions, speaking for 100,000 Chrysler workers across the country, said in a resolution, "The five-year UAW-Chrysler agreement was intended to be a living document reflecting present-day realities."

They asked for restricting the downward range of the cost-of-living wage escalator to 5 cents by converting all but that much of cost-of-living allowances into base pay; an increase in the "annual improvement factor" from 4 cents an hour to 5 cents, and an unspecified adjustment in \$125 maximum monthly pensions.

The GM and Chrysler contracts provide for no re-opening until 1953 without the consent of both sides.

350 at Hearing, Baltimore Rent Control Saved

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—More than 300 persons crowded into the Baltimore City Council chambers in the hearing on a resolution to extend rent controls until April 30, 1953. After a five-hour heated session, the Council passed the resolution by 20-1.

Speakers against the resolution were led by F. Murray Benson, representing the Real Estate Board, the Home Builders Association of Maryland and the Apartment House Owners Association of Maryland.

Speakers for the resolution included Joseph L. Hirschman, acting for the Citizens' Housing and Planning Commission, and representatives from the Baltimore CIO Industrial Union Council, the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. UE, Progressive Party representatives were also present.

People Can Win Big 5 Pact: Joliot Curie

A "new unification of peace forces and a new upsurge of peace activity can insure the signing of a Pact of Peace among the Great Powers," Dr. Frederick Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council, has declared.

In a letter to National Peace Committees made public here today, Dr. Joliot-Curie said that the forces struggling for peace have already won major victories, and that conditions are vastly improved today for moving to new victories.

"Ever new sections of society in all countries are beginning to realize the danger," the French scientist declared. "Men and women adhering to different opinions and views are more conscious now of the necessity of struggling for peace. By drawing them into our activity, we can attain the triumph of the cause of peace."

Dr. Joliot-Curie believes the "new unification of peace forces" can be facilitated by preparations for the World Peace Congress of the Peoples, scheduled to open

Dec. 5 in Vienna.

He emphasized the proposals of the recent World Peace Council call to this conference which urged the guaranteeing of preparations for the world congress by "a canvass of popular opinion, carried out on the widest scale" . . . by approaching "the men and women who are worried by the existing situation and who want to get answers to various questions."

"Let us go to them," said the Peace Council leader, "and tell them about the decisions proposed by the World Peace Council: that, by peacefully settling the German problem and concluding a genuine peace treaty with Japan signed by all the states concerned, it will be possible to prevent the resurgence of armies that sow death and horror on entire continents; that, by immediately ceasing hostilities in Korea on a fair basis, it will be possible to put an end to the sufferings of the Korean people and remove the danger of extending

the conflict to the whole of Asia; that, by strictly controlling the reduction of all armaments and the prohibition of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, it will be possible to use tremendous sums for measures directed toward raising the welfare and preserving human life, sums now earmarked for measure to sow death and which are a heavy burden on the budget of each family."

Dr. Joliot-Curie counseled against dogmatic attitudes and sectarian approaches. He emphasized the importance of discussing questions, rather than of asserting a viewpoint.

"Each meeting, each assembly and conference, each local and national congress," he said, "should serve as an opportunity and forum for the broad exchange of ideas between people belonging to different organizations and associations, between people of all professions, between prominent men adhering to diverse opinions and views, between all those who want

solution through negotiation to triumph over solution through the application of force. Here they will meet one another, and unite in order to attain the implementation of decisions which have been worked out jointly and which concern each one of them."

He asserted that through the Stockholm Appeal, the peace forces prevented the use of atomic bombs; and through the Five-Power Peace Pact campaign they showed that more than 600,000 men and women want the principle of solving problems through negotiation to triumph over attempted solutions by force. He said the peace forces had also influenced the United Nations to consider the question of disarmament.

"It is necessary now to do more," he said. "We cannot content ourselves with the mere fact that we have forced those who are preparing war to reckon with us. We must now prevent them from causing harm."

Savannah, Ga., Team Signs Negro Player for '63

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—The Savannah baseball club has announced the signing of a Negro player for the 1963 season.

Albert Isreal, 20, who played for Harrisburg, Pa., in the Interstate League this season, will join the Savannah club for spring training.

Savannah is in the Class A South Atlantic League. The club is owned by the Philadelphia Athletics.

Isreal, who hit .318 in the 1962 season and was league batting champion, is to report to Savannah in the spring when he will sign a training contract and try out for a regular berth.

Isreal is not the first Negro to put on a Savannah uniform. Last year the team's regular shortstop was late arriving for spring training and Savannah used Junior Reading, Negro shortstop of the Lincoln, Neb., team, in an exhibition game against Philadelphia.

Reading played a single, double and triple and was very popular with the fans.

New Hampshire PP Filed 1,316

Signatures

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Irma C. Otto, chairman of the Progressive Party of New Hampshire, has filed the impressive total of 1,316 signatures of registered voters to guarantee the candidates of the Progressive Party a place on the ballot.

Gwynne H. Daggett of Durham, Alice H. Glason of Berlin, Irma C. Otto of Center Sandwich and Paul M. Sweezy of Wilton are the Progressive Party electors for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

BOSTONIANS MOURN JACK LEE, YOUNG NEGRO PROGRESSIVE

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The State Committee of the Communist Party of Massachusetts yesterday joined many progressives in this area in mourning the untimely death of Jack Lee, young Negro Progressive Party leader. Lee died suddenly last Sunday night while visiting friends in New York City.

Lee was extremely popular in his community as well as throughout the state. He was on the board of directors of the Walls Memorial A.M.E. Church, a member of the NAACP, chairman of the Freedom Associates of Boston, and a member of a number of civic organizations championing the need for Negro-white unity.

He was extremely active in the promotion of Negro candidates in

MURIEL DRAPER MEMORIAL SUNDAY

A memorial meeting for Muriel Draper will be held at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 58 St. Sunday at 8 p.m.

Reservations for the meeting may be had by telephoning or writing to the Memorial Committee, Suite 808, 114-East 82 St., New York City 16; Murray Hill 3-2080.

ALP HITS CITY COLLEGE BAN ON HALLINAN TALK

The American Labor Party yesterday protested the refusal to allow Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, to speak in the Great Hall at City College as scheduled for Thursday.

In a letter to City College President Buell G. Gallagher, Arthur Schutner, ALP state executive secretary, said that "to deny the facilities of the Great Hall to the only Presidential candidate who calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea is only indicative that you seek to limit freedom of speech to those only who support the indefensible

McGrath Stalled Cleanup, It Wasn't Resumed Says Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath sidetracked the clean-up campaign and there has been no real investigation of corruption in the Justice Department since, House investigators said today. "The whole episode accomplished nothing except the raising

of additional doubts in the public mind as to the honesty of those in public office," said the report, which was "part one" of a report being issued by a House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Justice Department.

(McGrath, following former Attorney General Tom Clark, put the Smith Act persecutions of peace advocates into big league. He fired Newbold Morris as "clean up" head nine weeks after he was appointed, and was fired in turn by President Truman a few hours later when it was obvious to the entire country that McGrath was up to his elbows in the Justice Department corruption.)

The report said the view "seems well justified" that McGrath selected Morris to take charge of the "clean up" because he thought Morris "might be susceptible to pressure." It said McGrath announced Morris' appointment after being told that Morris himself was involved in a matter being investigated by the Justice Department, indicating "serious doubts on his good faith."

McGrath's subsequent refusal to hand over the records Morris demanded "indicated his determination to keep a hand on the controls" of the investigation, the report says.

The subcommittee notes that "no successor" was appointed to Morris, clearly implying that the corruption existing under McGrath what existed before in the Justice Department still exists.

the current election campaign.

Lee was only 30 years old and is survived by his wife and two children, Michele Enid, nine years old, and Frederick Douglass, one-year-old, also his mother, Mrs. Gladys Lee, a sister and two brothers.

The church was filled to overflowing with Negro and white mourners at the funeral Friday.

'Trib' Letter Column Makes Liar of Its Editor on Nixon's Slush Fund

The letters' column of the pro-Eisenhower - Nixon New York Herald Tribune is making an awful liar of the Republican Party and the papers, the Tribune included, which claimed an overwhelming public support for Sen. Richard Nixon and his slush fund.

A quarter-page of reactions from Tribune readers, published on Friday, revealed that even among Republicans, let alone tens of millions of other Americans, there remains strong conviction that Nixon and his \$18,000 donation should be kicked out of public life and office.

H. Taieb of Brooklyn wrote, for instance:

"From the press reports the Senator had received all the allowances and salaries he was legitimately entitled to get from the U. S. government. There was, therefore, no effort made by him to spare the taxpayers as far as the nearly \$75,000 he had received every year is concerned. Admit-

tedly the U. S. government would not pay any Senator or Congressman for political expenses. In what way has the Senator, therefore, spared the taxpayers as he claimed he did?"

Rapping the phony melodrama of Nixon's TV appearance, William M. Otto of New York wrote:

"A candidate who debases and evades a serious issue with soap opera theatrics is scarcely qualified to handle government responsibilities. In no way can Mr. Nixon, however courageous, justify one set of principles for himself while preaching another for political opponents. For the honor of Eisenhower and the Republican Party, please fight for his resignation."

Gordon Cotler of New York rakes Nixon for evading the real truth about his slush fund and demanded the answers to the public's "unanswered questions." "Some of his listeners would have preferred that he spend the

GOP's \$2,500 a minute breaking down the uses to which the disputed \$18,000 was put.

"Previously, Nixon said he had never touched any of the money in question. Tonight he admitted parenthetically — somewhere between the dog story and the plug for Mrs. Nixon—that some of the money had come to him directly in repayment for funds he had laid out.

"The accounting Nixon did make — of his finances other than the \$18,000 — created as many questions as it answered. How, for instance, does a man who has averaged less than \$15,000 a year for six years manage to own two homes worth \$54,000?"

Mary M. Greenwood of New York bluntly demanded:

"I recommended that Sen. Nixon be replaced promptly on the Republican ticket, consider him unfitted in judgment and standing for Vice-President and possible President of the United States."

Machinists' Leaders Bow to Truman Demand on Plane Strike

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—Spokesmen for the AFL Machinists bowed to a back-to-work order from President Truman today and instructed 13,000 strikers at Douglas Aircraft to return without getting a new agreement.

Representatives of 25,000 workers striking against five of Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s seven southern California plants went into closed door discussion with management and mediators immediately after the Douglas action.

Truman last night told the machinists' leaders to halt the strikes, which have cut off production of

the Air Force's newest jet interceptor-fighter, "The Starfire," and Navy and Marine fighter planes.

The Lockheed strikes began Sept. 8. The Douglas plant at El Segundo was struck Sept. 15.

A Douglas Co. spokesman said after a meeting with the IAM that the workers returning would function under the old contract.

The key issue in both strikes was wages. The union demanded a 10-cent hourly increase at Douglas and 18 cents an hour at Lockheed. Douglas has offered five cents and Lockheed has offered 11 cents.

N. J. Unionists Call Parley On Smith Act

A letter signed by New Jersey unionists has been sent to 1,000 Jersey unions and union leaders calling for a statewide meeting in Newark Oct. 4 to organize a committee to fight the Smith Act. This made known here yesterday for the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act.

The letter was signed by Albert Laderman, president, Local 1782, AFL Carpenters, and Theodore Sapio, legislative director, District Council 6, CIO United Packing-house Workers. The letter says, in part:

"This committee of trade unionists, with over 300 sponsors, was organized at a conference of 185 delegates from 79 locals of 32 internationals. It was planned to organize a campaign to repeal the Smith Act by organizing committees in all localities, to campaign in the coming elections, to make every candidate take a position on the Smith Act and the new Smith Bill.

"It is to meet this challenge to labor and to safeguard our rights, liberties and living standards, that we, on behalf of the local union officers from 115 locals of 37 different internationals, invite you to join us in a conference . . . Saturday, Oct. 4, at 1 p.m. at the Continental Ballroom (Manhattan Room), 948 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

"With committees functioning in such places as West Virginia and Chicago, and committees now forming in New Jersey and Massachusetts, we find an increasing amount of activity in the labor movement against anti-labor legislation," said John D. Masco, secretary of the national.

"The arrests of two trade union officials last week clearly illustrates the danger we have been pointing to in the Smith Act."

A Big Crowd, a Fine Time, and A Rousing Vow to Ben Davis

For former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis it was his second birthday in a federal prison, but more than 3,000 of his constituents, celebrating his 49th birthday last Friday night, vowed to free him before he turned 50. The music of Charlie Parker's band which

filled Rookland Palace stopped long enough at about midnight to permit Davis' life-long friend, Pat Robeson, to lead the party in singing "Happy Birthday" to the absent guest of honor. The gay dancers were having a good time as Ben would have liked, as day they had had many times before when

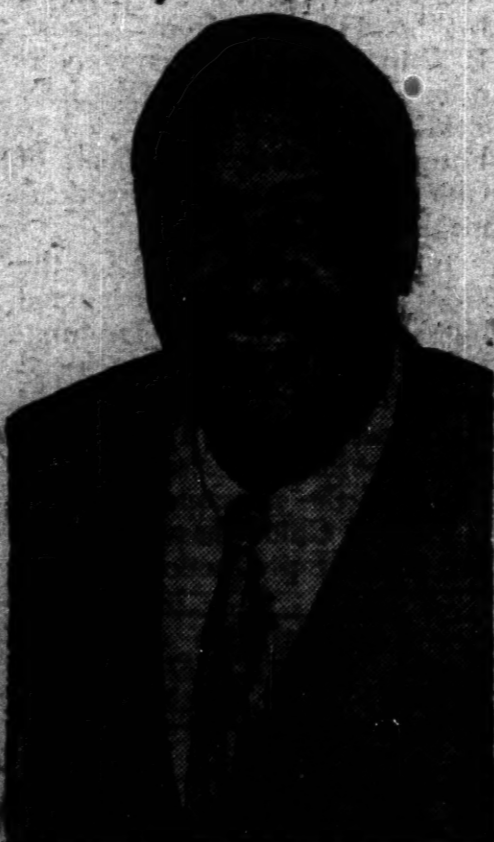
the Harlem Communist leader sat in the City Council, crowded in

close to the rostrum to hear Robeson sing "Water Boy" as part of the great basso's gift to his friend. But above and beyond the good time, the crowd was expressing its opposition to the Smith Thought-Control Act, under which Davis and ten of his colleagues had been railroaded to prison.

The crowd did not disperse after Robeson sang his two songs and related his early associations with Davis as an athlete and as a political leader. They applauded for more until Rev. Harold Williamson, chairman of the Committee for Amnesty for Benjamin Davis, took the microphone and declared:

"We will have to make this the last birthday party with Ben Davis absent!"

A burst of applause and cries of "Right!" "Right!" greeted the Reverend Williamson's remark. This was the sentiment of the throng. Now they drifted back to their



BENJAMIN DAVIS

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Press Roundup

By ABNER W. BERRY
THE AFRO-AMERICAN'S James Hicks reports that in St. Joseph, Mo., Republican Presidential candidate Eisenhower was introduced to "Aunt Jemima . . . dressed in a red-checked calico dress, a white apron . . . and a bandana . . ." The anti-Negro insult, Hicks writes, was engineered by a publicity man for the Quaker Oats Co., who "expressed pride that Aunt Jemima was getting much attention from newsreel cameramen and photographers."

PITTSBURGH COURIER editor, Percival L. Prattis, writes of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' new book, *In Battle for Peace*:

"This book by Dr. DuBois is important reading because it shows the risks any individual may run these days when he chooses to try to find light in that murky zone between so-called communism and so-called Americanism. It's dangerous to be logical."

The same paper's editorial belittles the idea of a united Negro people's vote, contending that Negroes are split in too many ways to be really effective politically. "Fortunately," the editorial says soothingly to white supremacist politicians, "there is no unanimity of opinion among the American (Negro) people on anything," forgetting the unity which forced the civil rights issue to the fore as a foremost domestic issue of the current campaign.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, whose management got tough with its employees this week and fired 14, showed a touching editorial softness for the white supremacy press and its supporters among city officials. Accepting the synthetic "crime wave" as true, the paper wants its readers to be careful in the "present police against criminals and would-be criminals . . ."

Here is an example of nine paragraphs intended to win policemen and influence ruling politicians:

"If you see a policeman, or if he hails you, don't run. Stop, talk to him, answer his questions. Ask to be arrested rather than try to fight it out with him."

And this:
"It is getting colder these days as we dare to advise less hanging around in bunches at corners, around tavern doors, and wherever it is easy for somebody else to commit crime and involve you in it, or where some nervous woman can imagine something."

THE NEW YORK AGE countered editorially with a piece titled *That Rape Wave*, in which it argued:

"The way this crime wave has been played up thus far almost every Negro automatically becomes a suspect. Already incidents are being reported which indicate that the anti-Negro propaganda is taking effect. The shoot-first-and-talk-afterwards principle is being encouraged (by the police)."

The Age also revealed in an exclusive story that Pearl Bailey was booked to sail for Europe today in pain and frustration from a beating by four white men last week in a Jersey night club. "I've just got to get away," Miss Bailey is quoted as saying after having seen to the first steps in establishing her assailants' identity.

World of Labor

by George Morris

UAW Now Wants to Change 'Model' GM Agreement

DEVELOPMENTS are coming to a head rapidly on the wage front, especially as a result of the new contract of the United Mine Workers which provides the highest raise ever won in a major field on an industry-wide scale.

The "sensitive" and likely the most explosive situation is developing in auto. The combustible element there has been accumulating since 1950 when United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther and Charles Wilson of General Motors made the surprise announcement that they had agreed on a "model" five-year contract. That contract, on an ironclad no-strike, no wage reopener basis, contains a two-way escalator to ride with the cost-of-living index, and an annual raise of four cents an hour that allegedly compensates the workers for annual productivity increases.

In accordance with a resolution passed recently in a meeting of the General Motors Council of the union, Reuther is forced to go to Wilson to appeal for changes in the "model" contract. Admittedly, the union under the contract, has no recourse but to plead for a softening of Mr. Wilson's heart. The contract is frozen until 1955.

THE UNITED Auto Workers

is asking that the company agree to cut a maximum of only five cents an hour of the 26 cents accumulated in escalator boosts when the escalator comes down; and incorporate 21 cents into the basic hourly rate. It is further requesting that the annual productivity raise, four cents on the basis of 1950 calculations allowing for a 2½ percent hike in productivity, should be raised to five cents on the ground that 2½ percent of present hourly rates would amount to that. The union is also suggesting that monthly pensions of \$125 be raised to \$145 in line with the cost of living rise.

It took nearly two and a half years for the workers of General Motors plants to finally force Reuther to at least request a change in the contract and, inferentially admit that it was far from the "model" it was cracked up to be. Throughout this period the Reuther administration earned the sharp opposition of the locals in Flint, Mich., hub of the GM empire, and of other GM locals. Some locals that had approved the pact, learned the harder way of its real nature. They discovered how the clause giving the company unilateral power to speed up, transfer workers, fire or otherwise discipline them, more than balanced the privi-

lege of keeping abreast of the cost of living index.

Abuse was heaped upon those who opposed the escalator deal. The receivership slapped on Ford Local 600 was largely because its administration called for the scrapping of the five-year contract and its escalator. This writer, and most directly our Detroit correspondent Billy Allan, now a Smith Act victim, were the target of much of this abuse because we showed that the deal was only good for the auto companies.

WE, AND John L. Lewis, too, took strong issue with the idea that a worker's wages should be tied to an index with no real opportunity even in so-called "prosperity" days to raise standards. Even Philip Murray didn't take to the idea for he steered away from it. The steel workers, with all their weaknesses, did at least as well as Reuther did with his deal. The United Mine Workers with its latest 32-cent hourly package did far better. So have the electrical, west coast longshoremen, copper miners, and many others. And none of those unions are committed to a provision of WAGE CUTS when, and if, the escalator rolls downward.

Now there is talk of an expected decline in production. The auto workers have always been haunted by the fear that with greater unemployment will also come a cut in wages. Reuther, apparently also sees the clouds and is fearful of its effects within the union. But it still remains to be seen whether Reuther is just respectfully requesting Mr. Wilson to please read his petition, or whether he will encourage the workers to show by demonstrative and militant action at its 100 plants that the company had better give serious attention to the request.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The China Eisenhower Would 'Liberate'

RESTORATION of Kuomintang rule and conditions of life in China is a big item in the Eisenhower-Nixon-Dulles-Dewey "liberation crusade." But in February, 1948 General Marshall advised against our intervention in behalf of Chiang.

In his report on his mission to China to the Senate and House foreign affairs bodies, Marshall said such intervention even at that time "would involve this government in a continuing commitment from which it would be practically impossible to withdraw, and it would very probably involve grave consequences to this nation by making China an arena of international conflict." Marshall's advice was based on a sober military estimate of realities.

The truth is that Truman had done everything short of sending in the entire American army to keep Chiang in power. He did send in some troops to help Chiang occupy Manchuria, and our planes transported Chiang's men to strategic spots from which to massacre Mao Tse-tung's Liberation armies—Truman hoped. In addition to the arms and equipment for 70 divisions, Chiang was given about \$6,000,000,000—billions, that is, of the American taxpayers' money in order to save his regime.

Now, three years after the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic—on Oct. 1, 1949—the Republican demagogues are talking about "liberating" China. To brand this maneuver as folly is to be too kind: it is a program for our national suicide!

With one of the world's three most powerful armies, and with

a defensive airforce no would-be aggressor can view with indifference, the people's China today can proudly announce that in the three years of the establishment of the Mao government, the foundations have been laid for transforming China from a backward, agricultural country into a great industrial power. The record of those three years adds up to a catalogue of solid achievements.

The Japanese militarists, in their 14 years of depredations in China, and the Kuomintang, during the 20 years of almost continuous warfare against the Communists, had crippled the country's economy. Capital goods production fell by 70 percent, consumer goods by 30 percent and agriculture by 25 percent. In the 11 years from August, 1937 to August 1948, commodity prices rose by SIX MILLION TIMES! Before Chiang fled to Formosa, it took a cartload of Chinese dollars to buy a worker's meal.

In those years, except for the areas liberated and developed by the armies of Mao Tse-tung, flood and drought produced annual famines which brought flood and drought. The 30 million landless peasants sucked the blood of the peasants.

Today, China has surpassed her pre-war production level in

both industry and agriculture. In the three years of the Mao government, the total annual value of industrial output has more than doubled. The budget is balanced. Commodity prices are stabilized. Imports and exports are balanced for the first time in 70 years.

The basis of feudalism has been uprooted by a land reform surpassing in scope and political significance anything of its kind in the history of mankind. Four hundred and twenty million people have been affected; 20 million landlords have been reduced to small peasants and 400 million tenants and landless workers have almost overnight, become peasants with their own land. Colossal works of construction have ended the threat of flood and drought. The 30 million tons of grain which the peasants formerly had to pay the landlords now go into their own bins. Famine has been banished.

These accomplishments have been accompanied by a gigantic political awakening of the people. The land reform alone was an experience of such humanistic and political content as to literally transform the hundreds of millions of individuals who participated in it.

These are the people Deyey described as "slaves of the Kremlin," and Eisenhower would "liberate." The very idea would be ludicrous, were it not fraught with such tragic portent for the American people.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES's Arthur Krock threatens—that's the only appropriate word—reprisals for the Democrats if they go ahead with their plans to keep the Nixon slush fund alive. "The Democratic campaign managers will run a serious risk if they pursue this objective," Krock warns of a "kickback" so "stunning" that "there will be no recovery from this particular injury by Nov. 4." Don't lift the lid further on the Republicans' shady deals, the warning goes to the Democrats, or they'll rip the veil from yours. Was there ever a more cynical band of swindlers than these Republican and Democratic politicians between whom Americans are to "choose?"

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's William Randolph Hearst, Jr., has endorsed Eisenhower and Itchy Palms Nixon, but he finds Stevenson "a very affable gentleman" who is "personally attractive and speaks in a very convincing and appealing manner." Decent Americans who wouldn't be seen dead in the company of a Hearstling might ponder the fact that Stevenson's victory wouldn't upset these labor-hating reactionaries very much, after all.

THE POST runs as an editorial headline, "Old Comrades Reunited," over a dispatch saying that the German Democratic Republic has restored civil rights to former officers of the old German army. That's Post loyalty for you. The top Nazi leaders are ITS allies. They run the West German government which is the keystone of the Truman-Acheson foreign policy. There doesn't have to be a reunion of Truman and the German fascists or Eisenhower and the German fascists, for that matter. They've never been separated since the cold war began.

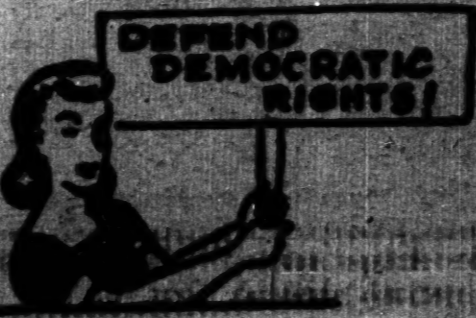
THE MIRROR's Ruth Alexander complains that the Soviet Union spends "annually more than billion dollars for incredible propaganda against us." She doesn't explain why this "incredible" outlay should be necessary in the light of previous Alexander columns explaining that the entire population of Russia has died—twice over—in "slave camps." But the explanation isn't necessary, as strong-stomached people who can finish an Alexander column discover. It's not Russian propaganda which is making East Europeans "hate" us. It's those Americans who go abroad and "live like kings of old, in romanesque grandeur and debauchery." If we get it straight, and we think we do, the columnist thinks it's time the Republicans got in on the "grandeur and debauchery." Ah, there, Sen. Nixon.—R.F.

Daily Worker

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THEY STRIKE AT CHILDREN

THREE OF THE 18 AMERICANS who were grabbed by the FBI Gestapo for their political ideas are now out on bail. Out on \$5,000 bail are William Allan, this paper's Detroit correspondent, and Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, one of the original Smith Act victims now in prison. William Pennock, leader of the Washington state pension movement is out on \$10,000 bail.

The other victims are still in jail with bail up to \$40,000 demanded of them.

The latest raids were particularly sadistic in their character. They included mothers of children whose fathers have already been torn away from their families. It is as if the brutes who fear America's democratic heritage want to vent their rage on the children of these brave and patriotic people, to crush them into silence on the Korean war issue by striking at their children. They do this because they have failed to silence America — whether it be the Communists or anyone else — insofar as the cry for a Korean peace is concerned.

They say in effect to these Americans who demand peace in Korea: "If you do not stop demanding the return of the children of your neighbors from Korea we will rob you of your children."

Do these fear-ridden thought-controllers think that they will stifle America's longing for peace this way?

PART OF THE FBI's terror campaign is to frighten the courts into viewing arrested Communists and other political victims as highly dangerous criminals who must be kept under lock and key through the use of exorbitant bail.

When a judge, like Judge Metzger of Hawaii, dares to stick to the ordinary processes of the law and dares to lower the sky-high bail demanded by the FBI, he is dismissed, as Metzger was. But the common-sense and uneasiness of the American people at these lawless outrages against political victims is beginning to break through. The fight for ordinary bail as well as for a halt to these brutal thought-control raids and frameups has won and can win victories. The acquittal of Simon Gerson and Isadore Begun in the New York trial is the first and most important crack made in the whole frameup structure of the Smith Act.

THE PRESS IN THESE 18 cases did not dare to splash the usual lurid fakes over their front pages. On the contrary the press wants to make it appear as if the political raids on American homes is quite an ordinary and routine affair and that "only Communists" need worry about them. In fact this was the formula presented by Adlai Stevenson in his "attack" on McCarthyism.

Stevenson said that other critics of the government's policies "native radicals" (as if these victims are all foreign-born or as if foreign-born citizens have no rights) or Socialists etc. need have no fear of persecution—only Communists. This is the tactic which the Truman government followed in these latest cases. The truth is of course as it was in Germany that the political frameups of "only the Communists" swiftly paved the way for the frameups of every decent human being in the land.

THE WONDERFUL VICTORY of the people—of the American people as a whole—in the Gerson-Begun acquittals will not be the last. Nor will the political Gestapo rest content with the 80 indictments and 20 convictions handed them by their stoolpigeons and browbeaten juries. The battle to save American democracy by routing the Smith Act frameups and the McCarthy-McCarran witchhunters will grow in intensity. But the people can win it. We urge everyone to join in the fight for reasonable bail for a halt to the indictments, for amnesty for the jailed victims, and for repeal of this Smith Act law which shames our country and opens the door to its worst enemies—the "anti-Communists" who want to make peace "subversive."

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and FEPC.



Canadian Woodworkers Visit USSR, Laud Peace Atmosphere

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, Sept. 28.—There is nowhere to be found in the USSR anyone who talks about war, or war preparations, and there is no hate propaganda in the press or movies," said the Canadian trade-unionist, Bruce Magnuson, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Woodworkers' Union at the end of a month's visit to the USSR where he led a delegation of Canadian workers. The delegation had been invited by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

The delegates were met in Moscow with an assurance that they would be given every opportunity to see what they wanted.

"And what in fact did you see?" we asked Magnuson at the conclusion of 30 crowded days.

"The first plant we visited here," he said, "was an electrical plant. Over 30 percent of its workers are women. We found out that women's pay and opportunity for advancement are equal to men's."

VACATIONS

"After 11 months of work, every worker is entitled to two weeks' vacation with full pay, based on average earnings. Many categories of workers receive a longer vacation. Every year over 800 workers of this plant spend their vacation in rest homes and sanatoriums on the Black Sea coast and at other health resorts. Many of the workers have their own summer homes in the countryside."

"This camp has two kindergartens and also special summer camps for the workers' children. It has a clinic and medical attendants attached to each shop. The management is held responsible for all accidents. Workers are X-rayed annually. A special gynecological department exists for the women employed at the factory."

"Milk is provided by the management every day free of charge. Workers do not carry their lunches with them but eat their meals at the factory canteen at reasonable rates."

FUR FACTORY

"We visited a fur factory which does dying, cutting and assembling Persian lamb and other expensive furs into caps, coats and so on. In this factory we found the earnings of the workers to be from 800 to 1600 rubles per month with very few earnings less than 800. Sixty percent of all leading positions in this plant are occupied by women."

"Protective clothing is issued free of charge. The ventilation is good and special chemical substances are used on inside walls, floors and ceilings to remove obnoxious odors usually common in such factories. We found no skin diseases and a very low percentage of illness."

"As in other plants we found a children's nursery and a clinic, well staffed and equipped. Besides this factory has a large park for its employees' recreational needs."

"The chairman of the trade union committee of the factory told us that general union membership meetings are held at the shop level monthly. Once every three months a general factory conference is held where the workers are represented by 1 delegate for each 5 workers. Grievances, if any, are dealt with by committees appointed on a parity basis by the trade union committee and the management. Decisions of this committee are obligatory for both sides. Matters not settled by negotiations are referred to the courts."

"While we were in Leningrad we visited the Mikoyan candy factory where about 80 percent of the workers are women. The conditions in this factory are beyond reproach and spotlessly clean. Operations are highly mechanized. Those working on harder tasks, such as frying cocoa beans, receive

a week's extra vacation with pay. The factory has its own clinic. Various cultural undertakings are arranged for the workers and they are given every opportunity to engage in sports."

Describing his visit to a timber camp near Novgorod, Bruce Magnuson said that all the operations there are highly mechanized. The workers live in single family dwellings, either rented at a monthly rent equivalent to about 2 percent of the average monthly wage, or built privately by the workers. A worker who wants to construct his own home receives a 10-year interest-free loan for this purpose. He can keep a cow, a pig, poultry, etc. The woodworkers receive one month vacation with pay and two months' vacation with pay for every 3-year period employed.

"Throughout our stay," Magnuson concluded, "we met with the same warm and friendly welcome, whether we talked with officials or with rank-and-file workers. They were continually asking us about our views of what they are doing. One of the uppermost desires in their minds is peace to continue their peaceful construction for a higher standard of life."

L.A. Newsguild Beats Anti-Union Publisher

LONG BEACH, Sept. 28.—If you're an anti-labor publisher, you shouldn't tread on the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

Herman Ritter, nationally known ex-pal of Hearst, who bought out Long Beach's two papers and consolidated plant facilities recently, found that out.

One of the papers, The Independent, had long been organized in the Newspaper Guild and had one of the best small paper contracts in the country. The other was the moss-backed Republican colossus, The Press Telegram, run for 40 years by notoriously anti-union "Old Bill" Frisk. It had withstood Guild organizing efforts for a decade.

Ritter promptly announced that come Sept. 1, when the current Independent contract expired, he'd no longer recognize the Newspaper Guild—even for the solidly Guild Independent staff.

That was his mistake. Promptly the guild representative assembly met, decided to force Ritter through a labor board representation election for The Independent, but for good measure

to start a new organization drive among employees of The Press Telegram as well.

The election for both papers was held after a whirlwind campaign, headed by the Guild's veteran administrative officer, George E. Hutchinson.

The results (both editorial staffs included):

For the Newspaper Guild, 78; against 14.

Now Publisher Ritter will renew his contract—not for The Independent alone, but, for the first time, to cover the big Press Telegram staff as well.

There was a second election among circulation employees of the two papers, which the guild dropped, 40 to 26.

FEPC in Rouge To Be on Ballot

RIVER ROUGE.—Sufficient signatures were filed last week to place a proposal for a River Rouge Fair Employment Practice Ordinance on the Nov. 4 ballot. The signatures were collected by the Downriver Citizens Committee which enjoyed wide support from auto and steel unionists, church members, war veterans and members of Negro fraternal organizations.

UE LOCALS IN ILLINOIS ACT TO DEFEND SENTNER

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 23 (FP).—Membership meetings of two locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers here came to the defense of UE international representative William Sentner, arrested under the Smith act.

A special membership meeting of Local 822 charged that Sentner's arrest came in the midst of union negotiations "when we are approaching a showdown with the Eagle Signal Corp. Sentner was arrested just a few hours before the decisive meeting with the company in the afternoon."

UE Local 115F said that "Sentner has devoted his life to the betterment of the laboring people, and the major portion of his time has been spent working with the most progressive union in America, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers."

Sues Hospital for Jimcrow Cruelty

ALBANY, Calif., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Hampton Barnett has sued Albany hospital for \$25,000 for refusing her admission for birth of her child on Sept. 10.

Her physician had made arrangements for her, but she charges that when hospital authorities saw she was a Negro they ordered the doctor to take her elsewhere even though she was in labor.

Mrs. Barnett said she suffered "fright, anxiety, humiliation and great physical and mental pain and anguish."

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Farmer Share Of Food \$ Dips in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The farmer's share of the retail food dollar shrunk again during August to slightly under 48 cents, the Agriculture Department said today.

A farm food market basket survey showed that farmers' 48-cent share of the consumer food dollar in August was down more than two cents from the same month one year ago.

Processing and marketing charges, up to a record annual rate of \$95 for the average family last month, bit into the farm share of the retail dollar.

Housewives were paying an annual average of \$756 for farm foods last July—\$365 to farmers and \$391 to processors and distributors.

One month later the housewife still was buying food at a retail rate of \$756 but the farm share was down \$4 to \$361, and the processor-distributor share was up the same amount to \$395.

Mrs. Van Orden Asks Rollback In Milk Price

NEWARK, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for United States Senator, said today that retail milk prices in New Jersey should be rolled back one-cent a quart from their present 25-cent level rather than allowed to go up another half-cent on the basis of a similar increase to be given dairy farmers on Oct. 1.

In a letter to the Director of the New Jersey Office of Price Stabilization, Mrs. Van Orden charged the OPS was not using proper cost prices in establishing retail milk ceilings and "was allowing milk companies to pocket 1½ cents more profit per quart than in surrounding states."

The letter said that testimony at the Federal Milk Order hearings in Newark last summer showed that half of the milk sold in New Jersey was bought outside the state for three cents less than the "fictitious" New Jersey farm price of 12½ cents, bringing down the average cost of all milk by 1½ cents a quart.

'Daily Worker' to Give Full Coverage of World Series

Dodgers vs. Yanks starting Wednesday. Will it be the "same old story, a fourth Series victory for the Stadiumites over the Ebbets Fielders? Or will Brooklyn celebrate a World Championship at long last?

Whatever happens, it'll be exciting, and you won't want to miss the Daily Worker's coverage. In addition to the detailed story of the game, sports editor Lester Rodney, who has covered every Yankee-Dodger Series, will bring you the thrills and color, the human interest and player interviews, the expert analysis, in the style to which Daily Worker readers have become accustomed.

PENTAGON

(Continued from Page 1) is being used by the GOP candidates to put the Administration on the spot, even though not a single GOP candidate has proposed a cease-fire.

Progressive Party candidate Hallinan has proposed a cease-fire now with the POW issue to be negotiated later. This demand is receiving popular support wherever it is made.

DAVIS

(Continued from Page 2) boxes and awaited the next note from the band.

Among those in attendance were many of Davis' colleagues, including a number of those now on trial in another Smith Act frame-up in Foley Square. But there were also many of Ben Davis' neighbors who have come to learn, since his arrest and imprisonment, of the danger his frameup signalled for them. In one box there sat a well-known editor, in another former All-American football player who is a successful businessman. And there were doctors, lawyers, labor leaders and small business people who came to express their solidarity with those now fighting to free Davis.

The spirit of the occasion was furnished by the youth who for five hours kept the dance floor lively with steps that amused and befuddled the older ones seated in the boxes forming a horseshoe around the dance floor. It was that spirit which everyone borrowed in their determination to speed up the fight to free Ben Davis and repeal the Smith Act.

Everyone had a good time. There were no "anti-Communist jitters." It was good to feel the people's confidence of victory against the McCarran and Smith Act repression expressed in a dance. In fact, if there was a sour face in the party, it must have belonged to the FBI man who strayed in.

FUR LOCALS

(Continued from Page 1) daily piling up showing the corruption and graft that pervades our Department of Justice. While grand juries are "fixed" and tax swindlers go unpunished, the Attorney General orders the jailing of Americans whose only crime is their devotion to the best interests of American labor and the American people.

"Scores of labor leaders from AFL, CIO and independent unions—have spoken out against the Smith Act as a menace to all American labor. In the face of these protests, the latest action of the Attorney General represents the most brazen contempt for the labor movement and for the Constitution that he is sworn to uphold."

"We demand that the Attorney General cease these raids and arrests of Americans under the Smith Act and grant immediate freedom to the latest victims. We demand of Congress the immediate repeal of this unconstitutional, 'thought-control' legislation. We call upon President Truman to grant immediate amnesty to our beloved leader, Irving Potash, and to all other victims of the Smith Act now serving jail sentences because of their ideas and beliefs."



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??? Can AFL members 'win' with Stevenson ???
??? Who leads the Negro 'right to vote' movement ???

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Speaker: DR. W. ALPHARUS HUNTON (Secretary, Council on African Affairs)

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An answer to F. F. Stone's arguments for Stevenson

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RKO's 'One Minute to Zero' Tries to Justify Slaying of Korean Civilians

By THEODORE JACOBS

A shocking and shameful attempt to convince the American people that U. S. generals are justified in the deliberate slaughter of Korean women and children is made in RKO's white supremacist, pro-war film, "One Minute to Zero," which opened the other day at the Criterion.

This latest in the series of Korean war films aimed at whipping up enthusiasm for killing among a war-weary public represents a switch in approach by the war propagandists. No longer do they deny the criminal murder of civilians in Korea. Sure, we're guilty, they admit, with horrifying scenes of shellings, napalm bombings of villages and close up pictures of charred bodies. But the U. S. government has a moral right to kill, they say.

The film is clearly a defense against the mounting protests throughout the world at our ruthless bombings of Korean cities, our brutal treatment of prisoners of war, and the threat of unleashing a full-scale atomic war. The picture is both an indication of the effectiveness of growing demands of Americans for peace, and a grim warning of the lengths to which the warmakers are prepared to go.

The film is also an attempt to justify the increasing number of arrests of working class leaders, the witchhunts, and the preparation of concentration camps under the McCarran Act. It is against this background that Howard Hughes, who has waged his own red-baiting witchhunts against RKO employees, obligingly comes up with "One Minute to Zero."

The big pitch is made in a scene in which Colonel Steve (Robert Mitchum) is faced with making a grave decision. A column of Korean "refugees" is making its way along a narrow road toward the U. S. lines. RKO injects the lie about Communist atrocities against civilians by planting among the refugees "guerrillas" who point guns at the backs of old men, women and babies and force them to move forward so that the armed men can infiltrate the American position. To kill the "Reds," the Colonel decides he must fire on the civilians. On his orders, we watch the terrifying scene of these people being blasted to bits by American guns.

The producers of this film knew full well that Americans would not readily accept such an atrocity. They therefore include a phony protest sequence in the person of a UN health worker (Ann Blyth) who is in love with the Colonel in a trite romance angle. Happening on the scene just as her Colonel orders the slaughter, she cries out against the outrageous killings.

The Colonel, in keeping with the rough and degrading treatment of women throughout the film, slaps her and orders that she be treated for "fatigue and shock."

After all, she is only a sentimental little woman who obviously can't grasp the military and political need for mass murder.

Besides, she is also a member of the UN staff, and while the film falsely depicts the war as a cooperative effort of the UN, it reduces the UN to its actual subservient position, with only American brass making decisions in Korea. "Get these civilians out of here," the Colonel shouts when Ann Blyth protests.

Of course, her protestations do not last very long. At first she refuses to be pressured into signing a whitewash statement that will assure the world the action was justified. But later she is shown the bodies of U. S. war

prisoners allegedly murdered by the Koreans, a charge that has been debunked repeatedly. She recants, decides that the murderous Colonel is really a nice guy after all, and that it's OK with her if the army goes right on blowing up women and children.

The picture reeks with the white supremacy inherent in the Korean war. Would RKO dare to justify the killing of British, French or German civilians and show their bodies burned by jelly bombs? The picture shows the North Korean soldiers and Chinese People's Volunteers pouring en masse at small groups of GIs in the typical "Asiatic horde" slander. When a white soldier dies, it is a sad occurrence. But the Koreans rush to their death as if they didn't care. They hold life cheap, the film tries to tell us, so what are a few lives of Korean women and children?

The arrogance of Washington warmakers toward the Koreans is shown from the beginning, when the Colonel makes fun of a "friendly" Korean whom he uses as an errand "boy" by forcing him to bow and scrape and by ridiculing his language. Koreans, North and South, are held to be inferior to the whites. South Korean soldiers, pictured as stupid, marvel at the expertness with which a bazooka is handled by the Colonel, to whom all Koreans are "g—k's," the racist name applied to the Korean people. When the Colonel is wounded and is on his way to a hospital, one of the

troops says, "Don't let him hear any g—k talk or he'll get up fighting. There is a general disdain in the film for any foreign language. The Colonel describes the French of a UN official as just so much "yak yak."

All of the killing is portrayed as an enjoyable job for GIs and officers. When a plane is about to dump jellied gasoline on a village, one of the soldiers remarks, "Let's go see the fun. This time we'll get box seats." While such talk may sound good to RKO script writers, it would hardly be appreciated by the GIs who are going through hell in Korea while waiting anxiously for a cease-fire to be called at the truce talks. Nor would the dialogue go very far with the relatives of the 118,000 casualties in Korea.

If the reaction of the audience on the day I saw the picture is any indication, "One Minute to Zero" is destined to join the company of other anti-Communist and pro-war pictures that failed at the box office. Despite a demagogic prayer for peace thrown in at the end in the hope of evoking loud applause, the audience sat in stony silence.

RKO should be flooded with protests to show that Americans are not ready to give their approval to Hitler-like murders of women and children. If we can be asked to accept this, how long will it be before they ask us to accept the murder of political prisoners in the concentration camps they are building here?

'Wedding in Japan' Hardly a Weapon Against Chauvinism

Editor, Feature Section:

The Negro question in the United States is of prime international concern today. It has been dealt with by both the bourgeoisie and the working class, each in their own interests, on political, economic and cultural levels. We have seen, and rejected the recent "cycle of Negro films" that were supposedly made to help combat discrimination. Had "Wedding in Japan," been given to us by Hollywood, for instance, rather than by New Playwrights, what then would our critique of it be?

We know that a correct struggle against chauvinism demands first a correct analysis of its cause which is class in nature. We understand that any other analysis is dangerous, and reject less clear presentation because they dull and confuse our struggle. According to proponents of this play, the main cause for enthusiasm about it is that it exposes white chauvinism against the Negro people. In examining this initial premise, however, certain contradictions come to light.

I saw "Wedding in Japan" with a group of progressive southern workers. They questioned the identity of racist Lt. Smith as a southerner—why not from Cicero or Peeksburg, they asked?

How does this portrayal expose white chauvinism? The answer is that it doesn't. "Wedding in Japan" propagates the bour-

geois theory that discrimination is merely a sectional difficulty—along with the phony "sectional difficulties" within the Democratic Party. It places the fight for Negro liberation on a humanitarian, equalitarian basis. It places its Negro hero in a second class position of dependency on the "good" white officer for his salvation.

This, coupled with its dire injustices to the Asian peoples, especially directed against Asian women, forces us to reject the play as an ineffectual weapon against chauvinism, as well as a dangerous and misleading concept in the struggle.

New Playwrights did justice to its principles by closing the play after recognizing its weaknesses, and Mr. Pollack, I am confident, will be inspired rather than immobilized or intimidated by his audiences' criticisms.

—J. S.

Mao's Talk 'On Contradiction' To Be Published

On Contradiction by Mao Tse-tung will be published by International Publishers this fall. This pamphlet contains a famous essay by the Chinese leader on that aspect of dialectical materialism which is concerned with contradictions. Not only does it give a profound theoretical presentation of the question, but it is also rich with examples of the operation of contradictions in real life.

On Contradiction was originally delivered as a lecture to students at the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University in Yenan in 1937. At that time, its special purpose was to combat dogmatic trends which were making themselves felt in the Chinese Communist Party and hampering its work.

The present pamphlet forms a companion volume to On Practice and Problems of Art and Literature by Mao Tse-tung, also published by International Publishers.

Perlo's Book on Imperialism in Popular Edition

In response to demand, American Imperialism by Victor Perlo is being issued this month in a popular edition priced at \$1.25. International Publishers announces.

Originally published in 1951, the book is 256 pages long and explains in carefully-documented detail just how Wall Street operates in its bid for world domination.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Without the Pitching It's the Dodgers . . .

POSITION BY POSITION comparisons of contending World Series teams don't really tell too much. Alright, suppose you go down the list and wind up with one team favored at five of the nine positions. So what? For one thing, the "ninth" position, pitching, can be the overwhelmingly decisive factor in a single four out of seven series. For another, baseball is hardly a game where players necessarily play each day, or each series, up to the averages they have compiled over the whole season.

In addition, there is no reasonable basis for true comparisons of the figures compiled by a National League team and an American League team. They have played against different opposition all season.

The Yanks may snort that they never had their whacks at the pitiful Pittsburgh pitching which helped fatten Brooklyn averages, and they are right. The Dodgers can counter by pointing out they never had 11 games to shoot for the toy left field fence at Fenway Park. You guys never saw the likes of Shantz . . . oh, yeah, you never batted against a Robin Roberts six times . . . Our league is stronger . . . Our's is better balanced top to bottom . . . etc.

Another factor to consider before giving too much heed to these comparisons as a guide to the Series winner is the different degree of superiority of one player over another. For instance, you'll give the third base edge to Gil McDougald over slick fielding Billy Cox on the basis of his higher average hitting and long ball threat. Then you say "Jackie Robinson over Billy Martin at second." That's one apiece. But obviously the Robinson edge is a tremendous and incalculable one, so the "one position apiece" becomes less meaningful.

All the position by position comparisons in the world still leave out the less tangible team factors of momentum, incentive, weariness, temperament and ability to rise for the big occasion, etc. There is absolutely no guarantee that a man you low rate comparatively may not turn out to be the Series star. This is one Series of 4, 5, 6 or 7 games, that's all.

SO NOW HAVING said all that, we'll keep our sports column franchise and run dutifully through the traditional position by position comparison. (It's really a lot of fun and starts some fine arguments anyhow.)

I give Gil Hodges the nod over Joe Collins at first. There is not as much difference in fielding as you might imagine from the emphasis on Gil's magnificence with the glove, since the fast moving Collins is no dud out there. The big edge goes on Gil's 100 rbs and robust home run threat. And yet this shows the basic foolishness of such comparisons since Collins has shown a pretty fair long ball propensity in the pinches too, and it's easily conceivable that Reynolds and Raschi could overpower Gil while Joe gets in some telling southpaw wallops against the Dodger righties.

Anyhow, it's Robinson, the game's top second baseman and competitor, the man who can beat you a dozen ways, over the fine young rookie sparkplug Martin, and this has to be the biggest edge of all not only in Robby's big hitting percentage bulge but in all he means to a team's chances.

Short is rugged to choose. Rizzuto is the best shortstop of his time. Yet he is a very tired little man whose batting average has dwindled drastically in the past two seasons. Reese, about the same age, is still a great fielder though he's lost a step, and with a big season long edge over Phil in hitting and runs batted in potential, I give him a draw. Call this one even.

McDougald, as indicated before, gets the third base nod because of the opposite direction of their hitting. Gil has been coming on and Billy falling off at bat. But Billy's glove work will be something the Yanks never saw in their league (and there's no law says he won't hit either).

Taking the infield as a unit, I give Brooklyn a big margin. Each member of the quartet is the top man defensively in his league. Reese and Robinson as a keystone combine are the game's best, though Coleman going with Rizzuto would have made it an argument. The Dodger foursome has twice as much home run power as the Yankee infield (and the better base runners).

MOVING TO THE outfield—Gene Woodling gets the edge over George Shuba in left. The Dodgers will go with Shuba's left-handed long ball potential against all but Lopat, sacrificing Furillo's unmatched throwing and defensive genius. Pafko will play right. Woodling, a fine fielder though not too strongarmed, had his best season at bat and rates the call even though Shuba, with about half the at-bats, hit almost as many homers as Gene and has the better rbi percentage.

There is little to choose between Mickey Mantle and Duke Snider in center. No question about the greater potential being with the 20-year-old Yankee, but right now, defensively, Duke's greater experience weighs in his favor, and at bat he has more rbs, about the same home run total (this is written on Friday)—and less strikeouts. I give the 1952 edge to Duke with no belittlement whatever of Mantle's rapid development into stardom.

I can't make a choice that means anything between Hank Bauer and Andy Pafko in right. Both are above average fielders and throwers, Pafko has a slight edge in rbs and homers, Bauer a little more speed and flame. I call this a resounding draw.

Campanella, the game's top catcher of modern times, rates a decisive edge over Berra, who is the game's second best and easily the best in his league.

Yankee pitching swings things Stadium-ward again. Even if the Dodgers start Joe Black, remember he is a rookie largely untested as a starter . . . and even if he does as well as his NL record indicates, the Yankee money trio of Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat still is crushingly stronger than Brooklyn's top trio of Black, Erskine and Roe in every way, including the not inconsiderable factor of World Series background and experience. What is more, the Yankees are far more formidable on the mound behind their top trio with Kuzava, Blackwell, Sain, Gorman and Scarborough rating miles ahead of Loes, Rutherford, Labine, Branca and Wade.

So what have we got? On the eight non-pitching positions, it's the Dodgers 4, the Yanks 2 and two even. The Yankee edge in pitching, a major factor, is overwhelming. The Dodgers have more home run power, more base stealing potential, better overall defense, more fan fervor behind them since they've never won a

(Continued on Page 8)

1st Defense Witness Tuesday at '13' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Defense witnesses, the first of whom will be called to testify Tuesday, in the trial of the 13 New York Communists will show that the program of the Communist Party is no cellar conspiracy but a widely-publicized platform of a political party "centered around the objective of securing peace, democracy and economic security," Mary Kaufman, attorney for two of the defendants, told the jury Friday.

The evidence will show, she said, that in carrying out this program the defendants fought for full employment, higher wages, equal rights for the Negro people and the defense of civil rights.

Defense witnesses will also testify, she added that it is the aim of the Communist Party to build a people's coalition "strong and

powerful enough to elect a government that could eliminate the danger of fascism and war."

"This is what they (the defendants) describe as a people's front government," Mrs. Kaufman said. "The evidence will show they believed such a government would make possible a peaceful advancement to socialism."

Mrs. Kaufman, who was a member of the prosecution staff in the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals, was the second defense attorney to address the jury at the opening of the defense.

The defense case was launched Thursday by James Wright, Washington Negro lawyer. Defense attorneys John T. McTernan, Frank Serri and defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, acting as their own counsel, made their opening statements at the beginning of the trial.

The defense opened after Judge Edward J. Dimock acquitted Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, two of the defendants.

Mrs. Kaufman told the jury that Betty Cannett and Louis Weinstock, the two defendants she represented, "gave their first allegiance to the people of this country."

"Out of their hatred of misery and want, out of a deep faith in their fellow men, they decided to work for an America where the dignity of every person would be fully realized," she said. "They joined the Communist Party because they believed it stood for this dignity. They believed that only through socialism could this be accomplished."

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Cannett came here from Europe with her parents as a young child, was educated in the elementary and business schools, and at 16 "became the breadwinner" for her family.

"She saw the sweatshop conditions under which her family had to toil," Mrs. Kaufman said. "She saw in her fellow human beings a great talent to make something better. She began to read books on social problems. Her studies brought her to the Communist Party."

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Cannett, at 20, went into the coal mining fields of Ohio and West Virginia, where she helped miners and their wives to organize in face of terror.

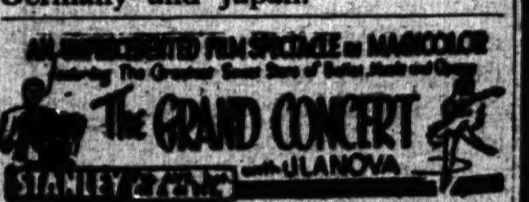
"We will show she worked to start such great unions as auto, rubber and steel," the lawyer declared. "When the great depression occurred, Miss Cannett and others like her began to organize the unemployed. With this organization, with many struggles, which included beatings and jailings, evictions were stopped, relief and unemployment insurance was won."

Miss Cannett became a leader and a teacher in the Marxist movement and was later placed in the educational department of the party's national leadership, Mrs. Kaufman stated, and the main overt act charged against her was an article she wrote "urging unity, peace and security."

Weinstock, the lawyer said, came here from Hungary, became a house painter, "learned that millions of immigrant workers were subject to special discrimination" learned of the labor struggles from the great strikes and joined the Communists Party.

As leader of his local painters union, Mrs. Kaufman recalled, Weinstock concerned himself with the needs of the unemployed, and organized 3,000 AFL locals into the AFL Committee for Relief and Unemployment Insurance. This, she pointed out, was a large factor in winning the fight for relief and government insurance for the jobless.

She told how Weinstock led the fight which rid the building trades unions of gangster leadership; how as leader of Painters District Council 9 for 10 years he opened the door that had heretofore barred Negro workers from the painters unions, how he was officially cited for rallying the painters in support of the war against Germany and Japan.



Hallinan to Be in Bronx Tuesday

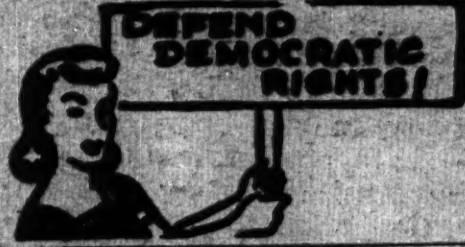
(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

It'll be "Vincent R. Hallinan Day" in the Bronx Tuesday, and the Progressive Party presidential candidate's appearances in the borough will be highlighted by his address to a major election rally, at 8 p.m., at the Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, near 163 Street. State-wide, congressional and local candidates of the American Labor Party will join Hallinan on the speaker's stand and in presenting to the people of the Bronx the Progressives' program for peace, Negro rights, civil liberties and increased living standards.

Speakers will include Corliss Lamont, candidate for U. S. Senate; Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the ALP; Howard

Fast, author and candidate for Congress, 23rd C.D.; Charles Collins, vice-chairman, state ALP and the following state senatorial and assembly nominees: Belle Baillinson, 6 A.D.; Herbert Randall, 7th A.D.; Marion Gonzales, 4th A.D.; Daniel Sheppard, 26th S.D.; Consuelo Marcial, 5th A.D.; Jose Danilo Sempritt, 25th S.D.

The big Bronx election rally will also feature a program of entertainment.



ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

Series. The Yanks have the momentum of past Yankee Series wins and that championship tradition.

Let's just opine for the moment that nobody is going to win four straight. As for the winner, the way it looks from here, if you think rookie Joe Black will beat blue chips Allie Reynolds in the opener Wednesday at Ebbets Field you think the Dodgers will break through and win the Series, because Joe can do it again faster than 34-year-old Allie. If you think the Yanks will take the first, with the Dodgers going down with their best pitcher right off the bat on their home field, you think the Yanks will take it all again.

The ONLY Candidates Who DEMAND

"Stop the Shooting in Korea — NOW!"
Settle the Prisoner of War Issue . . . Later."

VINCENT HALLINAN!

Progressive Party Candidate for President of the United States

CORLISS LAMONT

American Labor Party Candidate for United States Senator

Will Be in BROOKLYN

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PARKWAY THEATRE (Brownsville)
St. John's Pl. and Eastern Parkway

JEWISH CENTER (Brighton)
2915 Ocean Parkway

TERRY ROSENBAUM, ALP Candidate for Congress — 11th C.D.
HELEN WISHNOFSKY, ALP Candidate for Congress — 9th C.D.

— AND —

MORRIS CARNOVSKY • HOWARD D. SILVA
MARTHA SCHLAMME • HOPE FOYE

REGINA MANSION (Williamsburg)
601 Willowhby Ave.

BENY SHER, ALP Candidate for Congress — 8th C.D.
and EARL ROBINSON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd

APERION MANOR, Kings Highway and 8th St.
ABRAHAM I. BEACHER, ALP Candidate for Congress — 13th C.D.
and MARTHA SCHLAMME

PARAS PALACE (Redhook) 292 Court St.
(RALLY and DANCE)

CHARLES CAFIERO, ALP Candidate for Congress — 14th C.D.

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FAST

A.L.P. Candidate for Congress

VITO

MARCANTONIO

State Chairman, A.L.P.

Meet 23rd C.D. Candidates

CONSUELO MARCIAL

DANIEL SHEPARD

BELLE BAILYNSON

MARION GONZALEZ

HERBERT RANDALL

JOSE DAVILA SEMPRIT

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